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THE COLONIAL ISSUE

of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is fixed for April 28. It will cover most of the buyers (and the best of all) in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and other East Indian places, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and other British parts of Africa, as well as British possessions generally. It is an issue that no house desirous of publicity and improvement of their business connection should miss, as it will bring buyers in remote parts of the Empire into direct contact with the home firms. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has from its first issues made a point of developing Colonial trade, and this annual issue has proved one of the best means at the service of the advertising firms for furthering their business interests. As there remains now little time for securing space in the issue, immediate application should be made to the Publisher of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. The insertion of advertisements received after Tuesday, April 24, cannot be guaranteed.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

POSTCARD COMPETITION.

OUR subscribers and their employes are invited to forecast the result of the election of seven members to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. To do so they should write on postcards the names of all the candidates as they think they will stand when the result of the poll is declared on May 17. The names are as follows:

C. B. Allen	F. P. Sargeant
A. S. Campkin	F. R. Sergeant
W. G. Cross	D. Storrar
W. Giles	C. Symes
W. Hills	R. C. Walshaw
A. C. Wootton.	

We shall award a prize of a guinea to the correct card, and divide the prize should more than one competitor be correct.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE OBJECTS of Mr. J. W. Benn's Petroleum Bill are explained in a note on p. 587.

HALF-A-DOZEN BOOKS are reviewed on p. 610, and most of them are of use to retail chemists.

STUDENTS will get next week another mixture of salts to analyse. For particulars see p. 586.

MR. W. NAUMANN communicates analytical particulars regarding Mexican linaloe oil (p. 619).

MR. GRANTLEY TINGLE, an ex-Bell Scholar, figures and describes an apparatus for opening itrosyl cartridges (p. 598).

AN East of London chemist has had a smart interview with a Coroner *re* a case into which a Steedman's powder was dragged (Col. Supp.).

MR. ROBERT CHIPPERFIELD, of Southampton, one of the oldest chemists in England, communicates some interesting reminiscences (p. 612).

THE P.A.T.A. has issued a circular urging on retail chemists the duty of supporting more heartily the sale of protected proprietaries (p. 599).

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Christopher Clayton, President of the Oxford Chemists' Association, and some particulars of his career are given on p. 606.

FOR TAPEWORM nothing is so good as ext. filicis maris, but its success depends upon how it is given. The method followed in Middlesex Hospital is described on p. 598.

THE VIEWS of CO-OPERATORS regarding the P.A.T.A. movement have been further expressed. The notes on p. 587 show that trade to the amount of 50,000*l.* annually is involved.

THE Photographic Notes in this issue deal with spots on mounted P.O.P. prints, dark-slide emanations, direct-printing carbon tissue, gum-work, and the "anachromatic" lens (p. 611).

THURSDAY'S PAPERS had Mr. Idris nearly killed through a motor accident. We print a telegram from him stating that the reports were much exaggerated. He is progressing favourably (p. 586).

THE C.D.A. solicitor defending in a camphorated-oil case so far succeeded in his argument that the Kensington Magistrates said the B.P. should improve the directions for the oil in the next edition (p. 608).

THE WINTER SESSION of Chemists' Associations shows signs of terminating. We report some annual meetings, and at others price-protection and parliamentary representation were the chief topics (p. 606).

THE NAMES of the candidates who passed the Major and Minor examinations in London and Edinburgh this month are given on p. 597, and those who have passed the Irish Society's examination will be found on p. 588.

CITRIC ACID, cod-liver oil, almond oil, and antimony are dearer, and chamomiles are still tending upwards. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, quicksilver (seconds), lemon oil, and menthol are all easier inclined (p. 614).

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL of births, marriages, and deaths for England, in his report for 1904, gives statistics regarding poisoning cases, which we examine in an article on p. 601. The most notable features are the increasing number of suicides with hydrochloric and oxalic acids.

THE "FRANK DISCUSSION" on pharmacy legislation in Edinburgh was chiefly remarkable for an exceptionally able speech by Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who spoke more explicitly and freely in regard to the negotiations about the Government Bill than he has done before. We report this speech fully, as well as other speeches that were made at the meeting (p. 593).

A DISPOSITION is growing to accept the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill as it has been amended, because it will prevent companies using the title "chemists." This view is most ably put forward by a correspondent in a letter on p. 618. There was an inclination the same way at the Edinburgh meeting (p. 593), but we urge that chemists have still something to fight for, especially a clear definition of the business of a chemist as mentioned in Clause 3 of the Bill (p. 601).

IN the quiet of Easter, Boots, Ltd., had a series of page advertisements in some of the leading daily newspapers about how their business has grown from 40*l.* a week in 1874 to its present proportions. The advertisements appeal most plaintively to the public not to let the Government or the Pharmaceutical Council stop the company using the title "chemists." A facsimile of one of them is given on p. 604, with a parody ("The Charge of the Boot Brigade") on p. 605.

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, April 24, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Local Government Board have been notified of a vacancy in the post of dispenser to the Guardians of the parish of Nottingham, caused by the death of Mr. J. Davis.

A young German named Scherf, who recently confessed to an acquaintance that he had broken into the premises of Mr. T. D. Vint, chemist, 2 Palace Avenue, Hastings, has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Lincoln County Hospital on April 14, the secretary called attention to the heavy bill for drugs and instruments, which amounted to 900*l.* for the year, as compared with 566*l.* in 1899.

A horsekeeper, named Mowbray, was fined 3*l.* or one month, at Ramsey, Hunts, on April 18, for placing arsenic in the mangers of his employer's horses, one of which died. The man said he did so to improve the condition of the animals.

Six valuable beasts in the Bourne district have been poisoned by eating fragments of wallpaper which, after being scraped from an entrance hall, were thrown into a cowyard. It is supposed that the colours in the paper contained lead, and this, presumably, set up an irritation which caused their deaths.

The twenty-seventh annual conference of the Friendly Societies' Medical Alliance was held at Cambridge on April 16. The conference was officially welcomed to the city by Alderman A. S. Campkin on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation. Mr. Campkin also presided at the banquet held at Ye Olde Castel Hotel in the evening.

While three Manchester gentlemen were cycling to Castleton on April 16, one of them, a chemist, lost control over his machine while descending a hill, ran into an embankment, and was thrown against the wall. He was rendered unconscious, and was conveyed by his friends to Castleton.

On April 16, a leakage of ammonia occurred at Cadby Hall, Hammersmith Road, London, W., the head depot of Messrs. Lyons & Co., the well-known refreshment caterers. A number of workmen were engaged in the basement at the time, and they had great difficulty in escaping before the fumes of the ammonia overcame them. Two of them were badly burned by the liquid, and had to be taken to the West London Hospital, where one died. An alarm of fire was raised, and a number of engines from West London attended, but it was some hours before the firemen were able to penetrate to the basement even with the use of their smoke-helmets.

Accident to Mr. Idris, M.P.

Thursday morning's papers contained alarming reports of a "serious motor accident" which befell Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., at St. Asaph on Wednesday afternoon. He was one of the guests that day at the marriage of Miss Emily Lilian Muspratt, daughter of the Mayor of Flint (Alderman J. L. Muspratt, J.P.), to Dr. Raymond Culvert Mott, of London, which was solemnised at the Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Eurgain, Northop. Mr. Idris was returning to Dolgelly when the accident happened. It was thus described in one paper, all the rest being practically the same:

Mr. Howell Idris, M.P. for the Flint Boroughs, and an ex-Mayor of St. Pancras, met with a serious accident whilst motoring through St. Asaph on his way to Dolgelly. When just outside the city he rose to put his overcoat on, and overbalanced himself, falling out of the car, which was travelling at a rapid speed, sustaining serious injuries, his head and face being terribly cut. He was conveyed to the Workhouse Infirmary, where he now lies in a very critical condition, attended by two medical experts.

We telegraphed to the Superintendent of St. Asaph Infirmary on Thursday morning and received the following reply from Mr. Idris himself:

St. Asaph, 11.55 A.M.

Editor, Chemicus, London.

Thanks for kind wishes. Progressing favourably. Report much exaggerated. IDRIIS.

Explosion at the Royal Institution.

The "Star" of Monday, April 16, contained the following statement:

The "Wizard's Chamber"—i.e., the experimental room, hidden in the recesses of that massive black building, the Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street—has ejected two more victims to science.

In the still afternoon of last Wednesday week, two experiment operators, Mr. Lennox and Mr. Heath, were carrying on manipulations of residual gases in large glass receivers and exhausts under the direction of Sir James Dewar.

The precise nature of the secret they were attempting to drag from Nature's bosom has not been allowed to leak out, but after the experiments had been proceeding some short time they found out something they were not looking for at all.

In the course of the manipulations some untoward mixture of elements was generated in one of the huge glass globes, resulting in an explosion which shattered most of the glass receptacles.

Both the assistants received nearly the full force of the explosion.

Their faces were covered with pieces of glass, like quills on a porcupine.

Sir James escaped any injury.

He ducked.

The two assistants were conveyed immediately to St. George's Hospital, where Mr. Lennox remained under treatment until a day or two ago.

Mr. Heath, however, is still in the institution. The sight of one eye has been completely destroyed in the explosion. Mr. Lennox is also one eye short—lost some time ago.

London Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting held on April 10, Mr. Charles Charleton was elected Chairman, Mr. Stanley Machin Deputy-Chairman, and Sir J. Fortescue Flannery Treasurer for the ensuing year. Arrangements were reported for the Congress of Chambers of the Empire in July next in the hall of the Grocers' Company.

Contracts.

The following contracts have been arranged :

Maldon Corporation.—Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., Thorncliffe, for disinfectants.

Salford Corporation.—Messrs. Baxendale & Co. and Messrs. W. W. Hill & Son, for druggists' sundries.

Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board.—Messrs. Stephens Bros. & Martin, Bristol, for waterproof sheeting at 3s. per yard.

Petroleum Bill.

We have previously reported that Mr. J. Williams Benn on March 26 introduced this Bill into the House of Commons, and the following memorandum explains what it is :

The object of this Bill is to give legislative effect to the intentions of Parliament as expressed in the Petroleum Act, 1871. That Act placed legislative restrictions on the sale, keeping, and carriage of petroleum with a flash-point under 100° Fahrenheit. The flash-point of petroleum is the lowest temperature at which it begins to give off inflammable vapours. The Act of 1871 prescribed a test, known as the *open test*, by which the flash-point was to be determined. That test was, subsequent to the date of the 1871 Act, found to be fallacious. Unless it was applied with extreme care and scientific accuracy the *open test* was found to be incorrect to the extent of approximately 27°. In other words, if the flash-point of any particular oil was in reality 73° Fahrenheit, the *open test*, as usually applied, showed its flash-point to be 100°. To correct the errors incident to the use of the *open test*, the *close test* was devised by Sir Frederick Abel. The *close test* was made compulsory and the *open test* was abolished by the Act of 1879. But by that Act the restrictive legislation prescribed by the Act of 1871 with regard to petroleum with a flash-point under 100° Fahrenheit was applied to petroleum with a flash-point under 73° Fahrenheit. All petroleum with a flash-point above 73° Fahrenheit was thus, contrary to the 1871 Act, freed from legislative restrictions. The purpose of this Bill is to substitute the accurate or *close test* for the inaccurate or *open test* in the Act of 1871, and to restore the 100° flash-point prescribed by that Act.

Profitable Trading.

A protest has been made at Grimsby against the indiscriminate distribution of disinfectants, it being alleged that disinfectants are obtained free from the Corporation stores and sold at much less than cost-price. One member of the Council has informed the Sanitary Committee that he himself had bought a bottle of disinfecting-fluid obtained free from the stores for 3d. The Corporation have issued a warning threatening the prosecution of anyone found vending disinfectants obtained from the stores.

Chemists as Public Men.

Mr. B. Bury, manufacturing chemist, has been elected to the Church (Lancs) Urban District Council.

Mr. Joseph Gant, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Raunds Urban District Council.

Mr. W. E. Goff, pharmaceutical chemist, has been re-elected to the Dartford Urban District Council.

Mr. H. S. Ward, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Kirkham Urban District Council.

Mr. J. C. Arnfield, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected Vice-President of the Stockport Tradesmen's Association.

Mr. Charles William Eldred, chemist and druggist, has been appointed an overseer of the poor for the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury.

Mr. J. J. Evans (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London) has been re-elected to the Higher Bebington (Cheshire) Urban District Council.

Midland Notes.

At Birmingham on April 12, Harry Cubbin was sent to gaol for six weeks' hard labour for stealing a Kodak camera and stand from his employers, Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., of Broad Street, Birmingham.

A stained-glass memorial window has been placed in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Edensor, to the memory of the late Alderman A. G. Prince, J.P., a former Mayor of Longton and a pharmacist. It is the gift of his widow, and cost 300l.

Mr. Beech's shop at King's Heath was offered, and the highest bid of 65l. not being acceptable to the auctioneer, the drugs, fixtures, etc., were sold piecemeal at mediocre prices. There were but few pharmacists present. The

contents of the house and shop formed 263 lots, and the Latin terms in many of them were a puzzle to the motley crowd of buyers.

Mr. Marshall Freeman, Birmingham's barrister-pharmacist, was entertained last week to a complimentary dinner by the members of the Birmingham Parliament, of which he is Speaker. A review appears in one of the local papers of a work by Mr. Freeman on Parliamentary procedure, which is dedicated to Mr. Chamberlain, "in appreciation of his many notable contributions to public debate and in recognition of his generous interest in all institutions having for their object the raising of the tone of public life."

A peregrination through the Potteries has revealed the fact that in spite of bad trade pharmacy is improving. Certainly by the bold advertisements in the tram-cars and other prominent places—one chemist has the external sides of a railway bridge to himself at Kidsgrove—and other writings on the wall and footpaths (in chalk) one is inclined to agree. Conversation with a leading chemist in the district showed that, in spite of several difficulties, the local Associations are going strong. The fair at Newcastle (Staffs) brought thousands to the town, and no traders could afford to be closed at such times, for the farmers and market-men come from all parts to this ancient festival. It is a matter of astonishment how in this smoky district photography has a very important corner in the heart of pharmacy. Next perhaps come perfumes for the "Pot." girls, then the liniments and embrocations for the footballers and athletes who abound around Stoke.

Co-ops. and P.A.T.A.

A meeting of co-operative managers was held in Manchester on April 10, in connection with the North-Western Grocery Managers' Association, to consider the position in relation to the sale of proprietary articles. Mr. N. Briggs (Prestwich), who occupied the chair, said he had no hesitation in supporting the action of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The request of certain manufacturers that co-operative societies should sell their articles at a certain price was, he said, wrong in principle, and co-operators should not countenance it. Mr. Holden, who is in charge of the C.W.S. Proprietary Articles Department, said a trade of about 50,000l. was involved, and the eighteen firms which had decided to stand by the P.A.T.A. represented 21,000l., and the twenty firms which agreed to continue former relations with the C.W.S. represented 29,000l. He believed the present action of the P.A.T.A. was only part of the larger plan of the chemists and druggists to secure not only what might be considered their legitimate trade in drugs, but also to secure the trade of ordinary commercial business in patent medicines, and he would be quite correct in the statement that the C.W.S. could find a substitute for every one of the articles contained in the "stop" list. One of the managers present said it would be interesting to know the legal aspect of the action of the P.A.T.A., and it would be of the utmost importance to co-operative societies to know how the law regarded a combination of manufacturers to boycott, in effect, a particular class of traders. A resolution to the effect that the directors of the C.W.S. be asked to obtain such opinion was unanimously adopted, as well as a resolution endorsing the action of the Wholesale Society.

The members of the Heckmondwike Co-operative Society on April 14 considered at length the action of the P.A.T.A. Mr. Henry Allen said he was glad the committee had had the courage to support the action of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and declared that before he would be dictated to by the traders' Association, who not only wanted to fix the prices but also to allocate the profits, he would live on bread and water to the end of his days. A more impudent piece of business he had never known, he said. Mr. Redfearn ridiculed the demand of the Association that they should pay no dividend on their goods; private traders were left to do as they liked with their profits, and co-operators must have the same conditions. The traders' Association was simply trying to break down co-operation. It was decided to support the action of the Wholesale Society.

Chemist as Surgeon.

An old woman, named Arnold, living at St. Peter's, was charged at Margate on April 6 with attempting to commit suicide by cutting her wrist with a razor. Among the

witnesses was Mr. William Ernest Kirkman, chemist and druggist, St. Peter's, who stated that a relative of the accused went to his shop and he accompanied her to the house, where he found Mrs. Arnold unconscious on the floor and bleeding from the wrist. He immediately telephoned for a doctor, and before the doctor's arrival he bound up the wrist and stopped the bleeding. Dr. Frank Brightman said the wound was a severe one, and there was profuse hæmorrhage from which the woman would have died had she not been seen and attended to by Mr. Kirkman, who had put on a tourniquet, which probably saved defendant's life.

East Anglian Notes.

Competition daily becomes keener. The writer recently saw fully exposed for sale in the window of a general village shop packages of "The Liverpool Virus." This was not a hundred miles from the gates of the King's Norfolk home.

A brother chip in this district has taken out a hawker's licence, and regularly goes his rounds in his cart prepared to supply drugs from house to house. Were the Pharmaceutical Council's Bill to pass this pleasant diversion would be illegal.

Mr. F. Sutton, F.I.C., has been reappointed analyst to the Norfolk County Council for a further twelve months at a remuneration of 15s. per sample, irrespective of number. Out of sixty-one samples examined last quarter ten were found to be adulterated.

Messrs. Boots Ltd. are about to extend their ramifications to King's Lynn, and are pulling down some old property to make room for a new building. Through their architects they have offered to set back part of their premises about 6 ft., in consideration of receiving compensation of 150l. (they originally asked 250l.) and provided they are exonerated from any further expense in the matter.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S., was reappointed city analyst at the meeting of the city council last week.

Councillor A. Russell Fox, F.C.S., chemist and druggist, has been reappointed an overseer of the poor for the township of Sheffield.

On Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, chemist and druggist, gave an address to the members of the Sheffield Photographic Society on "Apparatus," the object being to help the less experienced workers of the Society over their difficulties, and to enable them to judge the relative merits of the various appliances on the market.

Mr. John Clarke, chemist and druggist, formerly in business at 79 Midland Road, Masborough, now of 146 Wolkley Street, Sheffield, has passed the Conjoint Board of the London College of Physicians and Surgeons. Mr. Clarke has a remarkable record of success. He passed the Minor examination at the first attempt, and commencing his medical studies in 1901 has qualified in the shortest time possible, his record as a student being one long series of successes.

At the meeting of the Sheffield Board of Guardians on Wednesday last, the chairman congratulated Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, J.P., the chairman of the hospital committee, and his colleagues on the successful issue of the proposals for the separation of the Union Hospital from the workhouse. Mr. Herbert Antcliffe has been appointed dispenser to the hospital, under the order of the Local Government Board, the new arrangements coming into operation from the commencement of the present month.

Fires.

A fire which occurred on April 11 in London Road, Croydon, spread to the rear of the premises of Mr. George A. Batty, chemist and druggist, at 155 London Road, badly damaging the roof and party walls.

An outbreak of fire occurred on April 11, at the premises of Messrs. Hodgson & Hodgson, manufacturing chemists, Bulwell Lane, Old Basford. The fire originated in a large two-storeyed building used as a store for chemical packing, and the efforts of the Fire-brigade were successfully concentrated upon preventing it spreading to a portion of the building in which lubricating-oils were stored. Considerable damage, however, was done.

Football.

Newcastle Pharmacy v. Newcastle Greenmarket.—This match was played on the former's ground on Good Friday morning, and practically settled the League Championship, Greenmarket winning by two goals to *nil*. Elliott and Nelson, two of Pharmacy's players, have been chosen to play for Northumberland in the inter-county match v. Durham.

Bovine Curiosity.

A few days ago an ox which was being driven to the slaughterhouse sought refuge in the pharmacy of Mr. W. K. Inglis, of Delph. After being within an ace of demolishing a batch of large fancy perfume-bottles on the dispensing-screen stand, the visitor was safely escorted out of the place by the proprietor—to his immense relief.

On April 10, the employés of Boots, Ltd., in Queen Street, Wolverhampton, were somewhat alarmed when, during a busy part of the day, a cow slowly sauntered into the shop. After examining the medicine-bottles and visiting the library and other departments, she surveyed herself in a mirror, heedless of the fact that many bottles of bovril and fluid beef were in close proximity. Finally the animal was quietly cajoled off the premises without any damage being done.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.—At the recent examination the following passed: Arthur Patrick Wallace, James Joseph Fitzgibbon, Henry Edmund Grimshaw, Robert Taylor, Sarah Evangeline Dimond, David Orr McKinney, James McCormack, John Oldham Atkinson, William Patrick Kennedy, and David Campbell Glenn. Twelve candidates were rejected.

Registered Druggist Examination.—The following passed: Albert William Donald and Robert Samuel Anderson. Seven candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.—The following passed: W. Kirkwood, G. T. Wilson, D. S. Thomson, Mrs. Katie Haydock, B. Bassett. One candidate was rejected.

A Haslett Banner.

On April 17, a new banner to the memory of the late Sir James H. Haslett, M.P., was unfurled in Belfast, under the auspices of North Belfast Young Men's Temperance Lodge, No. 538. The banner has upon it an excellent likeness of the late Sir James.

Business Change.

Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin, have as from April 5 purchased the lease, fixtures, and fittings of Thacker & Hoff, Ltd. (in liquidation), Molesworth Place. The business is to be continued on the same lines, and will be managed by Mr. W. B. Conyngham, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, who has had considerable experience of the trade in Ireland and England.

Chemist Assaulted.

At Donegal on April 11, a tramp named McCaffrey was charged with assaulting Mr. R. S. Chapman, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Chapman said the prisoner entered his premises begging. On money being refused, McCaffrey struck Mr. Chapman on the face. The Magistrates sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment.

Guardians' Medicine-contracts.

The Local Government Board are wavering somewhat in the matter of sanctioning drug-contracts entered into by Boards of Guardians where the contracts have not been given to the lowest tenderer. The North Dublin Guardians gave the contract for surgical appliances to Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, of Dublin, although Messrs. Sumner, of Liverpool, tendered at a lower rate. The former firm have now raised their discount to the same as that offered by Messrs. Sumner. It is stated that the new Chief Secretary (Mr. Bryce), who is also President of the Irish Local Government Board, is exercising a good influence on the officials under him in sanctioning contracts

entered into by Guardians even when these are not the lowest. Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., has advised the Cork Guardians that the powers of the L.G.B. to enforce their wishes by withholding recoupment are defective, and that such enforcement would be a straining of the law as it at present stands. The Ballymahon Guardians state, as their reason for accepting a local tender, that it takes a longer time to obtain medicines from Liverpool. The Carrickmacross Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Sumner, of Liverpool, as Messrs. Boileau & Boyd could not see their way to increase their discount to the same amount.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The opening round of the "Dispatch" Trophy Competition on Saturday, April 14, was characterised by not a few surprises, owing to the strong wind and the keenness of the greens. The tussle between the Priestfield and Edinburgh Chemists' teams resulted in the defeat of the Chemists by seven up and six to play. The long delays at the tees completely upset the time-table, and players felt the cold bitterly.

Spirit-licences.

Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 21 Duke Street, Edinburgh, have obtained a renewal of their grocers' spirit-licence, which wholesale druggists in Scotland find necessary for carrying on their business as such. In Messrs. Smiths' case the licence is in the name of Mr. Alexr. J. Dey, one of the directors of the company.

Business Changes.

Mr. Charles Barclay, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Messrs. Hoy & Yule, Glencraig, Fife.

Mr. William Steedman, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch business of Mr. James Anderson, 410 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.

Mr. Samuel McConnell, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 64 High Street, Johnstone, formerly carried on by Mr. R. Kennedy, chemist and druggist.

A Private Meeting.

The creditors of Mr. William K. Lyle, chemist, trading as Kennedy's Old Drug Warehouse, at 49 London Street, Glasgow, met on April 8, when it was decided that the business be carried on in the meantime. The liabilities are stated at 155*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the assets (after deducting preference claims) are estimated at 64*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Among the creditors are Davies, Gibbins & Co. (Derby), Harrison & Waide (Leeds), Lorimer & Co., Ltd. (London), E. Taylor & Co. (Liverpool), and Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. (London).

Amalgamation.

At the meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association to be held at 94 West Regent Street on Tuesday, April 24, at 11 A.M. prompt, the following motions *re* the Amalgamation Scheme will be submitted:

Pharmaceutical Association (Mr. J. P. Gilmour in the chair).

(1) That the bookcase, books, microscope, materia medica cabinet, and all possessions whatsoever of this Association, including cash in hand and in bank, shall be conveyed to the Council of any new local association of chemists, with the recommendation that the cash balance might form the nucleus of a fund to provide for improved accommodation, educational facilities for student-members, or generally for advancing the interests of the Association. (2) That the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association be now dissolved, with the intention of forming a new local Association.

Chemists' Trade Association (Mr. J. W. Sutherland in the chair).

That the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association be forthwith dissolved, with a view to the formation of a new Association, and that all effects be handed over to the Treasurer of the new Association.

Following upon the dissolution of the two Associations, it

is suggested to form a new association of chemists, to be called Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association. The objects of this Association would be to further the educational, political, and trade interests of pharmacy, and to cultivate friendly intercourse among its members. A draft constitution and by-laws have been prepared, and will be submitted, and, if adopted, the meeting will proceed to the election of office-bearers. It is important that there should be a large and representative gathering.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

COMPULSORY ALL-NIGHT PHARMACY.—While the rescue parties were searching the Courrières mines the miners' wives were so convinced that fresh survivors would be found that they prepared mattresses and stood guard round the doors of some of the pharmacies in the district to ensure their being kept open.

KINDRED SOULS.—The marriage of a pharmacien with a pharmacienne is rare enough to deserve notice. A case of this kind recently took place in Normandy, when M. Touzé, pharmacist, of Yvetot (the little town immortalised in Beranger's ballad), married Mlle. Brénac (daughter of Dr. Brénac, of Havre), who is likewise qualified to "keep open shop."

THE DIETZE CHEMICAL-WORKS.—Dietze (in Alsace-Lorraine) possesses salines and chemical-works owned by a company which has its chief offices at Paris. Five hundred men struck work there last week, and claim increased wages. This is the oldest industry in Alsace-Lorraine. The salines were worked regularly in Roman times. The soda-manufacture was added in 1775.

THE FUNERAL AT COURRIÈRES.—M. Selle, the pharmacist-Mayor of Denain, was one of the orators at the recent miners' funeral at Courrières, after the great catastrophe. He attacked the companies in his speech, as might be expected from his political opinions as a Socialist. It was M. Selle, if my memory serves me, who figured at M. Emile Zola's funeral with miners and others in working costume as a tribute to the late novelist's literary work.

THE MONTERISON POISONING-CASE is the latest criminal sensation. Montet, a peasant, has been found guilty of poisoning his father, and condemned to penal servitude for life. The conclusive evidence was that of a pharmacist's assistant at St. Etienne, who deposed that Montet came and asked him (without a prescription) for strychnine and arsenic; and M. Hugonncq, the expert chemist, stated that Montet, senior, had been poisoned by strychnine.

FAIR PHARMACISTS.—Mlle. Babin is the sixteenth "bright girl graduate" of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. She served her apprenticeship in M. Bernin's pharmacy at La Turbie (a little place familiar to all English assistants who have passed a "season" in the Riviera) before coming to Paris. She is now working in Professor Behal's (toxicological) laboratory to qualify for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. She contributes to scientific journals in several languages. As a ladies' journal (which published her portrait) remarks, to see this quiet, fair-haired girl walking through the Luxembourg Gardens no one would suspect her at first sight of acquaintance with such a formidable list of "-ologies."

THE NEW SPANISH PHARMACOPOEIA is criticised by M. Herissey in the recent issue of a French trade journal. He describes it as "more like a vast therapeutical compendium" than a modern Pharmacopœia. The desirability of inserting in a Pharmacopœia not only the doses, but also the therapeutic action of a medicament, is questioned by M. Herissey. He also remarks "the indication, sufficiently surprising in a Pharmacopœia," of the formula and use of Esbach's reagent for detecting albumen in urine. On the other hand, the omissions are sometimes grave. Analytical processes for verifying drugs and preparations are not always given. For instance, it is stated that ipecacuanha powder should contain 2 per cent. of alkaloids, but a method for determining this is not given. It is evident that, on the whole, the French critic considers the work falls below the promise of its preface.

Australasian News.

New South Wales.

MR. DAVID GEORGE, London manager of the Bank of New South Wales, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence in the special interests of the Australian Commonwealth.

New Zealand.

WHEN IS A HERBALIST A CHEMIST?—A curious point has been considered by the Christchurch, N.Z., Stipendiary Magistrate. William Dawson Taylor, who describes himself as a herbalist, was charged with keeping his shop open after 9 P.M., the hour when chemists must shut. He pleaded that he is not a chemist, as he only sells herbs in packets, and does not dispense medicines. It was submitted by the prosecution that a man might be outside the definition of a chemist in the Pharmacy Act and yet be within the definition of a chemist for the purposes of the Shop and Shop-assistants Act, and the inspector of factories said that people in Wellington in a similar line of business are treated as chemists, and have been fined for non-observance of the hours laid down in the Act. Herbalists avail themselves of all the privileges of chemists, and are treated as such. The Magistrate convicted the defendant, and fined him 5s. and costs.

Tasmania.

MORE COMPETITION.—A new departure has shown itself in Tasmania, where the Zeehan Hospital Board, an institution subsidised by the Government, has decided by 428 votes to 403 to purchase a chemist's business, and has secured that of Mr. J. McIlwaine. There is some local feeling that a body using Government money should not compete with private enterprise, and one mine has declared that no further subscription will be given while the pharmacy is retained.

EARLY CLOSING.—The chemists of Launceston have formed an Association embracing every firm in the town and suburbs for the purpose of regulating hours of closing, prices, and other matters affecting trade. Nine o'clock has been fixed as the hour of closing, except on Saturdays, when the hour is not fixed. On Sundays and all public holidays pharmacies are to be closed from 1.30 to 6.30 P.M.—In regard to the existing price-list it was resolved to give chemists a free hand on such articles as perfumery, toilet articles, and foods that may be stocked by drapers and shopkeepers.

Victoria.

FOOD-STANDARDS.—The Pure Food Act which has just come into force in Victoria provides for a Food-standards Committee to determine standards for various articles of food, and probably of drugs, which will be adopted in the administration of the Act. The Committee consists of nine members, including the President of the Board of Public Health, the Director of Agriculture, the medical officer of health of the city of Melbourne, the professor or teacher of physiology at the Melbourne University, and the professor or teacher of chemistry at the same university, with four other expert members to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. On March 13 the selection was made, and is complimentary to pharmacy. The four chosen are Mr. R. J. Alcock, of James Service & Co., large wholesale grocers; Mr. William Harper, of Robert Harper & Co., manufacturers of cornflour, starch, and a variety of other articles sold by grocers; Councillor Charles Pleasance, ex-Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Vice-Chairman of the Pharmacy Board, and sole partner in the firm of Martin & Pleasance, homœopathic chemists; and Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Pharmaceutical Society and a retail pharmacist in one of the suburbs of Melbourne. The unofficial members are entitled to a fee not exceeding two guineas per sitting. The appointment of a committee of this kind, representing scientific and trade interests, is a new departure in Australia, but will do much to secure the confidence of the trading community and the general public as well as fair treatment for the trader. While the function of the Committee is only to determine the standards to be adopted, the President of the Board of Public Health will probably to some extent be guided in his administration of the Act by the views of the members of the Committee.

South African News.

Cape Colony.

STEALING PILLS.—At Cape Town, on March 22, a plumber named Knott, who was employed at the Post Office occasionally, was found guilty of stealing a postal packet containing two boxes of pills, and was fined 17s. or seven days' hard labour.

AN UNLICENSED COMPOUNDER.—At the First Criminal Court, Cape Town, on March 23, John Morgan appeared before Mr. C. W. Broers, A.R.M., on a charge of practising as a chemist without a licence. The case had been remitted by the Attorney-General for the second time. The evidence for the prosecution was that accused made up a "dusting-powder" for a constable. He now pleaded guilty. Mr. De Klerk, who defended, handed in a certificate which showed that accused had been a compounder in the R.A.M.C., and thus had some knowledge of making up prescriptions. At the time the prescription was made up it was thought that a man Ballard was on the premises, a man who owned the licences, and who deliberately left the establishment. The Magistrate said the case was not a flagrant one, yet it must be shown that the Act could not be contravened, and he imposed a fine of 27s.

Natal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The South African Drug Co., West Street, Durban, has been selling off stock for some time, and has now closed down. Times in Durban have not been propitious for the S.A.D. Co. During its short existence business generally has been very restricted and chemists are already too numerous.—Mr. Robert Raw, who formerly carried on business as a chemist and druggist in Field Street, Durban, has opened a new store in Marriott Road, Durban, a rising neighbourhood.

ARSON ALLEGED.—A curious case was heard in Eshowe, Zululand, before Mr. Justice Beaumont, just before the mail left. The accused (Dr. Kennedy), District Surgeon for Nkandhla, was charged on two counts with having set fire to his premises at Nkandhla on August 18 of last year, and again on August 24, on which later date the premises were completely destroyed. The evidence showed that the accused had been in the habit of injecting large quantities of cocaine and morphine, and that he was also addicted to opium-smoking, several medical men giving evidence to that effect. A suspicious circumstance in connection with the case was that four sacks of rubbish, saturated with paraffin, were found in the house on the first date when the house was partly burnt. The evidence, however, did not appear to be conclusive, and after forty-five minutes' deliberation the jury found the accused not guilty, and he was acquitted. The house and furniture were insured for 1,5007s.

Transvaal.

A DENTAL DINNER.—The second annual dinner of the Transvaal Dental Society was held at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on March 23, Dr. W. B. Woodhouse, of Pretoria, being in the chair. There was a good attendance, and the intervals between the toasts were filled with songs by Mr. Bruce Hubbard.

BUSINESS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—There is no immediate sign of any improvement in general business, writes our Pretoria correspondent, either in Pretoria or on the Rand. Everything is very slack, and the market is at the time of writing in anything but a flourishing condition. Merchants and shopkeepers are alike still complaining, and many who have been unable to hold out during the bad times of the past three years have gone to the wall. Pharmacists, in common with others, have felt the pinch, and are likely to feel it yet for many a day. Normal conditions come back slowly to a country after a big war, and the agricultural industry of the Transvaal is only slowly recovering from the denudation of the country of stock during military operations. Many towns are almost entirely dependent for their prosperity on the success of the farmer. Fortunately, in this line matters are brighter this season, although rains have not been plentiful; and with the offer of the military and other authorities to take supplies of forage and grain direct from the farmers, instead of importing it as formerly, money will be more

plentiful in the farmers' pockets, and consequently will be more freely spent in the business centres.

CHEMISTS' LICENCES.—The following gentlemen are notified in the "Government Gazette" as having been granted licences to practise as chemists and druggists in the Transvaal:

Sanderson, John Sandells, Pretoria, Chemist and Druggist, Transvaal (Pharmacy Board Certificate No. 12).

Manson, John, Johannesburg, Chemist and Druggist, Great Britain, 1898 (formerly of Glasgow).

Sutherland, William Joseph Paterson, Johannesburg, Chemist and Druggist, Great Britain, 1901 (late of Wick, N.B.).

Robb, David Wallace, Middelburg, Transvaal, Chemist and Druggist, Great Britain, 1900 (formerly of Glasgow).

Couldery, George Etches, Pilgrims Rest, Chemist and Druggist, Great Britain, 1894 (late of Lewisham, S.E.).

Rutherford, John, Wakkerstroom, Chemist and Druggist, Great Britain, 1899 (late of Edinburgh).

George, John, Johannesburg, Chemist and Druggist, Great Britain, 1902 (formerly of Aberdeen).

Warren, Evan Mayo, Pretoria, Chemist and Druggist, Great Britain, 1895 (late of Finedon, Wellingborough).

India and the East.

(From our Correspondent.)

MR. BERNARD MOUTAT JONES (B.A. Oxon.), the new professor of chemistry at the Government College, Lahore, was expected to take up his duties at the end of March.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT, of interest to London export druggists and merchant shippers, will be the absorption of the Bank of Calcutta by the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

MR. GEORGE WALKER, of the Dispensary, Penang, is hoping to pay a visit to the "Auld Countrie" in June. He has just been successful in founding Lodge Scotia, the first Scotch Masonic body formed in Malaysia.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Owing to the death of Mr. M. Venkatakrishnama Chetty, the businesses of the English Drug Co. and the British Mercantile Co. at 173 Poppam's Broadway, Esplanade, Madras, will in future be carried on by Mr. R. Soobrayaloo Chetty alone.

THE "AGRICULTURAL LEDGER" and the agricultural bulletins issued by the Government of India are to be superseded as a result of the organisation of the new Department of Agriculture in India, says "Nature." A "Journal," which is to deal with agricultural subjects of interest to general readers, and "Memoirs" on scientific work in agriculture, are to be published in future by the Department.

A THEFT OF MEDICINES from Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., chemists, Madras, early last year, has been followed by a perjury charge against a Sowcar, named Chandanmal, who bought iodine from the thief, but denied having done so. He has now been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs.350, in default to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A FIRE occurred on March 19 at the establishment of Messrs. Walker & Greig, at Glencairn, Dikoya, Ceylon. Edmund de Silva, the dispenser of the pharmacy attached to the establishment, was compounding some medicine in the dark-room adjoining the dispensary, and, in order to prevent exposure of the drug, closed the door and was pumping an air-lamp when it exploded. The dispenser was badly burnt about the face and hands, and was taken in a critical state to the Glencairn Hospital.

PEARS' SOAP IMITATIONS.—The case in which Manavalan Chetty, a China Bazaar tradesman, was charged with cheating and trying to palm off spurious German soap as Pears' soap was concluded before the Chief Magistrate of the Presidency of Madras at Egmore on March 14. In the course of a lengthy judgment the Magistrate remarked that a strong *prima-facie* case had been made out against the accused, but the offence of cheating would not stand. He found the accused guilty of an offence under Section 482 I.P.C. (i.e., using a false trade-mark), and sentenced him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo a further term of imprisonment for six weeks.

Colonial and Foreign News.

DUTY ON OILS IN RUSSIA.—The levying of the Excise duties on benzine, gasoline, and solar and lubricating oils will come into force in Russia during April.

NEW DUTCH PHARMACOPEIA.—The Netherlands Pharmaceutical Society has petitioned the Government to postpone enforcement of the new Pharmacopœia from July 1, 1906, to January 1, 1907.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.—The Hungarian Government has accorded to Messrs. Scott & Bowne State facilities for their new emulsion-factory, and the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Society are up in arms about the matter.

WARNING TO PHARMACISTS.—The President of the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Association of Lombardy warns whom it may concern that certain agents are soliciting pharmacists to exhibit at the Milan Exhibition, pretending that they act in the name of the Association, and adds that no such authority has been given to anyone.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INSTITUTE.—The proposed Imperial Institute of Chemistry at Berlin is not meeting with universal acceptance. Among its opponents is Dr. von Martius, whose connection with chemical industry enables him to speak with authority. He says there is no urgent need for the Institute, and as to the proposed central laboratory for testing therapeutic novelties, he says the whole proprietary-articles industry would oppose the introduction of regulations in regard to such new remedies.—The Association of Drug and Chemical Merchants of Berlin also is opposed to the Institute so far as interference with trade is concerned.

CANADIAN NOTES.—The late Hon. G. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., left \$100 to each of four nurses who attended him after his fatal accident, but the nurses are prevented by the regulations of the Newton Hospital, in which he died, from accepting it.—The National Drug Co. have purchased four lots of the Sparks estate, Wellington Street, Ottawa, at \$25,000, for building-purposes.—The actual wording of Section 342 of the Act dealing with Commercial travellers' licences in Quebec is as follows:

For each semi-annual licence for a person not residing in the province to act as commercial traveller, by soliciting or taking orders for, or selling goods, wares or merchandise, other than intoxicating liquors, or by advertising or offering such goods for sale, by sample, catalogue or price-list, for a person, firm, or corporation having no place of business in Canada:

Dealing with the wholesale trade only	... \$50.00
Dealing with the retail trade	... 100.00
Dealing with the consumer	... 200.00

Any commercial traveller, however, taking orders for machinery, plant, tools, and supplies, for factories, when such articles cannot be procured in this province, although dealing with consumers, shall pay fifty dollars for a licence.

A Bill before the Ontario Legislature to amend the Pharmacy Act, so that every director of a company owning a store in which drugs or medicines are sold shall be a qualified pharmacist, is meeting with a storm of opposition, particularly from department-store owners.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London E.C.), will be esteemed

18/44. Agents for "Upandown" tooth-brushes, made by "F. & Co., Paris."

18/36. Who are the English agents for "Hedake Colone," made by Lakin, Boston, Mass.?

19/60. Makers of earthenware theatre lotion-jars, with tin lids, 2-gal. size, jug-shaped, with handle.

18/13. Who supplies plain postcards, printed on one side, suitable for sensitising? Would be required in large quantities.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A Meeting of the Executive

was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Thursday, April 12. There was a full attendance, and Mr. R. A. Robinson (President) occupied the chair.

DEATHS.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY reported the deaths of Messrs. William Gilmour, Alexander Strachan, and Archibald MacNaught. Letters of sympathy had been sent to the relatives of the first two, and now, on the motion of Mr. W. L. CURRIE, seconded by Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL, a similar letter was ordered to be sent to Mr. MacNaught's relatives.

THE SCOTTISH CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY submitted the report of the General Purposes Committee, which stated that the committee had communicated with the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture asking for a friendly Conference at an early date. No reply was received, and in answer to a second letter the committee was informed that the directors had come to no decision, and that the matter was again to be submitted to them, but no further reply had been received.

Mr. GILES (Aberdeen) said he was sorry they had got no reply. He was rather afraid they had taken the agricultural and not the pharmaceutical view.

Mr. DOTT said there seemed to be a want of courtesy in the way the Chamber had treated the Executive.

On the motion of Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL, the matter was left to the committee to deal with as circumstances might arise.

DISPENSING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The General Purposes Committee reported that a draft schedule had been prepared by Mr. Spence in connection with the question of dispensing in public institutions, and a copy of it was passed round among the members.

The PRESIDENT said they had been making similar inquiries in London, and they had collected a great deal of information. He was very glad the Branch had taken up the matter, and that they had resolved to send these schedules to all the divisional secretaries to get information. When these were returned filled up they would see what the result is in Scotland, and how far this dispensing is done by qualified men. It is, he added, equally important that the lives of people in the public service, such as soldiers and sailors, should be protected, and that they should have medicines dispensed by qualified men. He was afraid they would find there are many unqualified men in these services. If that is so, they would require to make representations in the proper quarter with the object of having qualified men appointed.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR asked if the schedule was subject to modification by the Executive?

The PRESIDENT said this was the time to make suggestions, but he thought the schedule went very thoroughly into the matter.

Ultimately the subject was left in the hands of the committee.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The committee reported that the resignation of Mr. Adam McGregor, Ayr, had caused a vacancy in the divisional secretaryship of that district, and that a meeting of local chemists had unanimously nominated Mr. John Innes, Ayr, who had been appointed by the Council to succeed Mr. McGregor. It was also reported that the death of Mr. Archibald MacNaught, Greenock, had caused a vacancy in the divisional secretaryship of West Renfrewshire. It was remitted to the committee to communicate with members in the division asking them to nominate a suitable successor.

THE B.Sc. DEGREE.

The committee reported that the Glasgow University Court had decided to proceed with the institution of the degree of B.Sc. in Pharmacy, and that when the procedure specified in the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 21, had been fully completed the draft Ordinance would be sub-

mitted to Parliament, but this is not expected during the present Session.

The PRESIDENT said it is a good thing that the trend of public opinion is in this direction. He was very glad indeed that the Universities of Scotland had taken this step.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The committee reported that steps were successfully taken to counteract a resolution passed at an agricultural conference in Perth on October 27, 1905 (see *C. & D.*, November 4, p. 712), *re* sale of agricultural poisons by unqualified persons; also what had been done as to interviewing Parliamentary candidates.

The PRESIDENT, commenting on this report, said he was very glad to hear that out of seventy-two members of Parliament no fewer than fifty-seven were favourable to the Pharmacy Bill. He was very much obliged to the local associations and the divisional secretaries for doing such splendid work during the contest. It had placed them in a position they never occupied before.

OTHER BUSINESS

dealt with included a reference to the Branch evening meetings, consideration of the draft annual report to the Council, the date for the Executive election (Friday, June 15), and thanks from the Pharmacy Athletic Club for the use of the hall, and to Mr. Hill for his kindness and courtesy.—Mr. STORRAR moved, and Mr. DOTT seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for presiding, and expressed their pleasure in having him with them.—The PRESIDENT, in reply, said he thought it was quite time they should have a visit from the President, although this was not the first that had been paid. Much good resulted from them visiting each other, and he was very glad to be there.

A Conference of Registered Chemists

followed immediately after. It was held in the large hall, and was attended by a considerable body of chemists from all parts of Scotland. Mr. D. B. DOTT (Chairman of the Executive) presided. On his right were the President of the Society and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, on the left Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Vice-Chairman of the Executive). Among others present were Messrs. D. Storrar (Kirkcaldy), W. L. Currie, J. W. Sutherland, R. Tocher, and T. S. Barrie (Glasgow); G. F. Merson (Kilmarnock), J. F. Tocher (Peterhead), W. Giles (Aberdeen), D. Gilmour (Dunfermline), W. Doig, C. Kerr, W. Cummings, and John M. Thomson (Dundee); James Ford (Kirriemuir), Peter Boa, Claud F. Henry, George Lunan, W. B. Cowie, George Coull, D.Sc., J. A. Forret, T. Stephenson, and G. H. C. Rowland (Edinburgh); J. Nesbit (Portobello), A. Naysmith (Arbroath), A. Spence (Linlithgow), J. Anderson Russell (Greenock), and Peter Morison, jun. (solicitor to the Society in Scotland).

The immediate purpose of the meeting was to consider

THE PHARMACY BILLS.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the very great pleasure they all felt at having the President of the Society with them. The last general meeting they had had in Edinburgh was in 1891 under the presidency of Mr. Carteighe. When Mr. Carteighe retired from the presidentship it was regarded as doubtful whether there was anyone fit to take his place for general ability, zeal, and management; but in Mr. Robinson they had a President who was equal to the situation at the present time, which required a man of considerable capacity and possessed of a knowledge of affairs and of municipal and Parliamentary business, so as to enable him to conduct negotiations such as were taking place at present. They had waited a long time for something in the shape of pharmacy legislation of a useful kind, and it seemed as if they were now really nearing a practical result. If they could not get all they wanted that was no reason why they should not accept the best they could get. In the hands of the Council of the Society they might leave the matter safely in the knowledge that they would not agree to any concession.

which would vitally affect the interests of pharmacy. He assured the President that there were no more loyal members of the Pharmaceutical Society than Scotch pharmacists at the present time.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL POISONS.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR (Glasgow), speaking on Clause 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which deals with the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons, said they were all agreed that the Society, in hitherto uncompromisingly opposing the extension of the sale of scheduled poisons to unqualified persons, had pursued a wise course, in which they had the almost unbroken support of the chemists of the United Kingdom. But the Government Bill, if it became law, would practically subvert the central principle of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which was embodied in it after the most careful inquiry made by the Government of that day, which then decided that to secure the safety of the public it is absolutely necessary that the storage and sale of scheduled poisons should be in the hands of educated and responsible chemists. They were quite satisfied that no case had been made out for relaxation of that principle. Scotland had been referred to again and again as the one country in the United Kingdom where there is any practical difficulty in getting these poisons through the medium of a chemist, but they in Scotland were quite satisfied that no case had been made out for any relaxation of the law. Speaking from his own knowledge of the chemists of Glasgow and the West of Scotland, they felt that it was their duty to oppose and resist the second clause altogether. That was his opinion, but he would not say uncompromisingly. He should not be disposed to wreck the measure if the Government insisted upon carrying that clause. It had been pointed out already, in answer to the charge of creating a monopoly, that this proposal to restrict the sale of these preparations to licensed persons was only another form of monopoly. As a matter of fact, they had no monopoly. The charge about monopoly was utterly unreasonable and absurd. The Government were also proposing a dangerous innovation in providing under a sub-clause of Clause 2 that by order the Privy Council could add to such substances the substances from Part 3 of the schedule. There was no reference there to consultation with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Under the 1868 Act the initiative lay with that Council of suggesting the addition of substances to the schedule. According to this sub-clause the whole initiative lay exclusively with the Privy Council. He would be disposed to point out and argue against that proposal, which really subverted the power which had been exercised by the Society. The Council had never abused that power, and no good reason had been given why it should be deprived of it. He would not like to see this Bill altogether lost. The restrictions they were going to impose upon the sale of these substances for horticultural and agricultural purposes were very drastic, and he did not know that chemists would suffer pecuniary loss or loss of prestige supposing the law was modified by the proposal of the Government. But a fundamental principle is involved, and for that he would fight. He did not know where it would end, and if the Government took this course it would be at their own risk. Procurators-fiscal were strongly of opinion that instead of the law being relaxed it ought to be made more stringent; but it is not easy to get a Government to withdraw a proposal of their own, and if they insisted on carrying it out they must take all the responsibility. It was sometimes said that chemists in the cities had not much concern with this, but that was a most erroneous view to take. If they were not loyal to one another they would never make any progress or have any influence with the Government.

TITLES.

Mr. C. F. HENRY (Edinburgh) said there were two objects which chemists desire to obtain at present before all others. Mr. Gilmour had spoken of one of them, and the other was the sole right to use the titles conferred by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, on those who undergo the training, education, and examinations required by the Act. Registered chemists had earned their titles in the way required by the Government, and it was unjust that limited-liability companies should use them as they had done for the last fifteen or twenty years. But it is also necessary that titles

should be reserved to qualified men in the interest of the public. If Government required, as they did, that a specially educated, trained, and examined class should be entrusted with the sale of poisons, it is important that the public should have some means of knowing who these men are, and their titles enable the public to do so. It was satisfactory to know that their object as to titles was attained by both Bills. He had gone over both Bills, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Society's Bill was the better of the two. Its clauses were better thought out than those of the Government Bill; it showed clearly that they had been drawn up by experts. Certain details were provided and contingencies anticipated in the former which were not in the latter measure. It would have been well if the Government had consulted the experts earlier than they did. The Society's Bill proposed to stop the use of titles by companies at once, while the amended Bill gave companies seven years to alter their signboards and labels. Titles were dealt with in Clauses 7 and 8 of the Society's measure. Having read them, Mr. Henry suggested that the words of Clause 2 should be added as to firms, etc., and to make it read "It shall be unlawful for any company, firm, co-partnership, or body of persons." That is important in Scotland, where a firm occupies the same legal position as a limited-liability company; and as the directors of such companies are generally very astute men, bogus companies might arise and use their titles. This is a contingency to be provided against. Mr. Henry proceeded to examine Clauses 3 and 4 of the Government Bill, remarking that some of his friends object to putting their assistants' names on branch shops, and in this connection he urged that the provision should be applied to doctors' shops as well as chemists' shops. He suggested that an attempt should be made to get the provision in Clause 8 of the Society's Bill, as to ascertaining who actually manages a shop, incorporated in the Government Bill. While he agreed in thinking that an endeavour should be made to have Clause 2 of the Government Bill deleted, if that should be found impossible of attainment then he thought they should rather accept it than lose this chance of preserving their titles.

PREPARATIONS.

Mr. G. F. MERSON (Kilmarnock) said that when he first saw the schedule of the Government Bill it seemed to him to have been a retrograde step, but since it was amended in Committee it has been brought more into line, although still there are discrepancies and differences of expression which might with advantage be made more uniform. Many of the poisonous alkaloids mentioned in Part 1, such as preparations containing more than 1 per cent. of morphine, are sold without let or hindrance among unqualified drug-stores, co-operative stores, and others. He thought if the schedule is to be recast that the Council of the Society might give special attention to see that any double meanings which might be read in the present schedule were done away with in the actual schedule. "Preparations of" and "preparations containing" to the lawyer might mean two different things, and it would add to the clearness of expression to say in every case "preparations containing," not "preparations of." The intention might be the same, but where there were differences of expression they only made loopholes for the lawyer to read different meanings. He would be the last one to suggest a cast-iron schedule. He believed that individuality, common sense, and a sense of what is right and wrong should have some scope. But he thought there should be consistency of expression, and he suggested that the Council should endeavour to get the Bill brought more into line in that respect.

A GENERAL VIEW.

Mr. GEORGE LUNAN (Edinburgh) was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks he deplored that Clause 2 of the Government Bill is virtually a relapse to the conditions regarding the sale of poisons which prevailed before the Arsenic Act was passed in 1851. He recalled some of the deplorable accidents which occurred under these conditions, and argued that it is a risky experiment that the Government is now attempting, declaring that it should be made quite clear that the representatives of chemists are not made responsible for the results. Mr. Lunan also spoke on Clause 3, and said he would like to see included a clause

requiring that the compounding of all medical prescriptions should be legal only when done by a registered chemist or medical graduate. That point is, he said, as important as the Poisons Schedule, and as necessary for the public safety. For the future of pharmacy he would like everyone who passed the Minor examination to be able to use the titles "pharmacist," "pharmaceutist," or any adjective applied to pharmacy, and that these titles should be protected to them in the same way as "pharmaceutical chemist" and "chemist and druggist" are in the Bill.

Mr. STORRAR: They have it now.

Mr. LUNAN: That is a question. He believed they would tend towards these titles because they are more correctly descriptive. Pharmacist means "one skilled in pharmacy," and pharmacy "the art of preparing and compounding medicines and dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners." Their attitude should be to aid the President in his endeavour as far as possible to amend this Bill as near to their ideas as they could get it; but let them not for a moment endanger what is possible legislation. Let them rather take what they could get. Half a loaf was better than no bread.

POISONS AND FOOD—CURRICULUM.

Mr. J. F. TOCHER (Peterhead) asked the President whether he thought there is a reasonable chance of an amended Bill becoming law this Session. He was voicing the opinion of the meeting when he said he felt confident that the President had done and would do everything in his power to make the Bill a good Bill. He believed every clause of the Pharmacy Bill profoundly affected the future condition of pharmacy practice in this country. The sale of poisons was certainly restricted. He came from a county the remote parts of which were alleged to suffer inconvenience through want of facilities for the sale of agricultural poisons. There is no ground for that assertion. He was personally acquainted with the existing conditions of the whole of the North of Scotland, and he protested against this charge. If the rule were relaxed, the first poison to be placed on the agricultural list would be corrosive sublimate, and it would be sold by general merchants who sell food.

The PRESIDENT: No; they would not.

Mr. TOCHER: They would have to do it, because there are no ironmongers in the districts in which the alleged inconvenience exists. But from his point of view the most important of all the important clauses of the Bill was Clause 5 amended as suggested, he understood, by the President of their Society. It would be most unjust and unfair if the Government excluded the question of the effect of the examination. He thought it was very important that this clause should not be in the least misunderstood. The Lord President had said very properly that it is desirable that something should be done to raise the standard of those who come forward for examination. That did not necessarily mean that he was desirous of raising the standard of the qualifying examination. But it is necessary to raise the standard of proficiency of those who come forward for examination. He wished to see their candidates come up better prepared for the examination in the existing syllabus, which, in his opinion, covers everything necessary that a chemist should possess in the way of knowledge. The division of the examination into two parts, and the right to prescribe a certain course of study for those who come up for examination—these are the levers they desire to use to secure higher proficiency on the part of pharmacy students of the principles which underlie the theory and practice of pharmacy. The present form of examination had long ago become antiquated. It was very suitable in 1868, but it is entirely unsuitable now; and it was quite a hardship to candidates, to say nothing of examiners.

A VOICE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS.

Mr. ALEX. LAING (Stenhousemuir) expressed himself opposed to both the Bills. If the Society's Bill were meant to draw a Bill from the Government, he would congratulate the Council on its astuteness, and on having drawn the brock. Let the Council confess so much and line up with their *confrères* in business to consider fairly and squarely the Bill in the Upper House, and they might have some chance of redress, or at least vindication, which neither Bill as it now was heralded. Lord Crewe's Bill was an admission that limited companies have carried on the business of

chemist and druggist and sold poisons until now without legal status. "Without legal status" was the mildest mode of saying "in breach of the Pharmacy Acts." The English language was quite able to say what it meant, and he, if no other, would maintain it to be a capable medium for expressing thought and intention honestly by and to honest men.

Mr. LAING proceeded in his characteristic way to comment upon the manner in which the language of the 1868 Act had been misinterpreted by legal authorities. He considered that the lines of Lord Crewe's Bill were parallel to the employment in South Africa of Chinese labour—

The CHAIRMAN said they could not have political questions introduced there.

The PRESIDENT asked that Mr. Laing should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. LAING repeated his last sentence, and said the condemnation of that was greatly instrumental in putting the present Government into power. Therefore let the Commons be asked to see to it. They as a nation—the British nation—managed to cast out the devil and his domicile with him; at the same time their hopes of heaven go with him. But they had not all bowed neck and knee to Mammon, or lost all sense of rectitude. The limited companies which were being fathered by the noble Lords embodied neither socialism nor co-operation. They embodied simply the investment of surplus income on the part of almost all their members, to compete in petty trading against individuals whose whole possessions and actual labour were in their businesses, on which their livelihood depended. He considered that Clause 2 is the peg upon which the whole Bill hangs, and, in concluding, rejoiced to think that if the Bill was passed and accepted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Society would shortly and ignominiously expire, while the maligned, traduced, and deflowered chemist and druggist would emerge triumphant.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the President to speak.

Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE (Edinburgh) said that as one who remembered the passing of the Act of 1868 he would like to make some remarks.

The CHAIRMAN said he would have an opportunity of doing so.

MR. ROBINSON SPEAKS.

The PRESIDENT expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of meeting and conferring with the pharmacists of Scotland. Although he would have liked to speak to them on affairs which interested them all, he would confine himself to the overshadowing matter before them—the legislation intended to be passed. After the speeches that he had heard on the Pharmacy Bills, he had no hesitation in saying it should be their clear and simple endeavour to find a *modus vivendi* of what was right and just. He was happy to say that feeling permeated the minds of all the members throughout the country wherever he had been. There was no hope if each individual carried out his own view to the detriment of others. They must take a broad and comprehensive view of the situation and decide as to what their action should be. Mr. Laing gave expression to sentiments that were most excellent and which met with their approval; but he took up the position that unless they got everything they believed to be just they would accept nothing and leave the whole thing in its present uncertain state. If they took up that attitude he saw no hope in the immediate future for the advancement of pharmacy. It was because the practice of unqualified persons under the guise of companies had become recognised as within the law that they felt the present position of affairs so injurious and unsatisfactory. Replying further to Mr. Laing's remarks, he said it was erroneous to think that Lord Crewe recognised that limited-liability

COMPANIES HAD NO LEGAL STATUS.

What Lord Crewe held was that it was never intended by the 1868 Act that limited-liability companies should not carry on the business of chemists; and it was because the Society and its members felt that state of things to be intolerable and that their business was being gradually usurped by limited companies which were not qualified, and that the chemist was being trampled upon under the present law, that they were seeking a remedy. Therefore, if he could not agree with Mr. Laing he must not think him

unsympathetic with his wishes. He admitted that the Government Pharmacy Bill was not the ideal state of affairs he would like, and under the direction of the Council he had been doing his best to press upon the Government necessary amendments on that Bill. He referred to the favourable position they occupied in the number of members they had in the new Parliament connected with pharmacy, and he mentioned the names of Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris. He put before the meeting the difficulty of passing a private member's Bill through Parliament, and said that though they had their own Bill waiting a second reading, the Council felt it to be their duty to consider their position when the Government somewhat suddenly determined to introduce pharmacy legislation. They came to the resolution not to meet the Government Bill in an uncompromising attitude. But he had never given away their inherent rights to press the amendments that they did want before the House of Commons, and which they felt to be of the greatest importance. Of course it would want most careful consideration as to whether they were to press these amendments, especially when there was any chance of them being beaten; but they would not tamely submit when they thought there was a chance of getting their just rights, which had been assailed, acknowledged as the result of negotiation. He spoke of the fortunate position he was in personally knowing Lord Crewe, the Lord President of the Council, with whom he had been in constant communication with regard to the Bill. But in the technical details of the Bill the Lord President had to be guided by the departmental permanent officials. Lord Crewe had met him very fairly; and although he could not agree to all he wished, he had been very willing to listen to what he had to say and to see whether his public duty would allow him to accept it. He admitted that Clause 2, dealing with the sale of

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL POISONS,

infringed a great principle. It was illogical to say that the interests of public safety required that poisons should only be sold by registered and specially qualified persons and then to leave a door open that they might be sold by other persons. But the Government Department was not impressed with the fact that chemists should have the exclusive sale of such poisons, but that they should only have the exclusive sale of medicinal poisons. He had had to combat every assertion to that effect. They said there was some reason for that opinion when it was remembered that certain poisons were not put in the Poison Schedule, and that sheep-dips and other compounds of that kind had been used more largely since; but he did not accept that view, and he told the Government official that he did not agree with him. He said there were poisonings and suicides before the passing of the 1868 Act, and that some valuable horses had been poisoned, and he was not sure whether that did not have as great an effect on the House of Commons as the loss of human life. They said these poisons had grown to be sold as sheep-dips and other preparations, and that there had been great complaints from farmers and horticulturists about the present system of selling them. Of course pharmacists knew they had no real complaints. They were not a true expression of public feeling. They were manufactured opinion. But the Departmental Committee on Poisons had considered it from all points of view, and the Government felt bound to give effect to their recommendations in that respect. He admitted that the principle was being violated in giving in to this. But if they once conceded that, he was bound to tell them that the Government did not wish to do serious injury to the members of their calling. They had suggested to the Government whether the Council should not have the right to schedule nicotine and to add the words "in any poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Act, 1868." He hoped they would agree to that, but he was not quite sure that they would. There was another thing he had to put before the conference—that the Privy Council did not quite like that the Pharmaceutical Society should have all the powers that they had at present. They thought that if an Act were passed now, the powers should not be given that already exist in dealing with medicines and poisons. He had not accepted that view. There was a requirement that before granting any licence the local authority should take into consideration the reasonable requirements of the district in respect of persons selling such poisonous substances,

and it was quite clear that the local authority or town council would not readily or easily give a licence to other persons to sell poisons if there were a registered chemist in the district. Although they did not like the principle, even in agricultural districts, he fancied it would not do any harm. Where there was not a chemist there was not usually an ironmonger, and wherever there was an ironmonger there was almost certain to be a chemist; and persons who were not chemists had to apply to the local authority, and had to pay a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* before getting the right to have a licence. These restrictions were not binding on chemists. Licensed persons had to sell these poisons in sealed packages, properly labelled, with the name and the price; and he rather thought the man who was not a registered chemist would think twice before he embarked on a business of that kind. One of the regulations was that the poisons might not be sold in any premises where food was sold. That was in the regulations. Lord Crewe told him: "The licence shall not authorise the sale of poisonous substances in any shop or premises where any articles of food are stored or kept for sale." That must be a safeguard. The Government were determined and, he believed, felt that they must adhere to that part of their work. They had suggested to the Government in discussing Clause 3 to insert words as to the means of

COMPOUNDING MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS,

but they said it was embraced in the words of their clause, "any person who carries on business." On that point he wished to get words inserted so that there might be no mistake about it, and the Government were inclined to do so. But some medical corporations were inclined to have nothing of that sort within the Bill, and the Council of the Society had given the medical authorities a pledge that they did not desire to interfere with the present position of medical men. It was quite clear that a medical man could carry on his own dispensing. He was the person responsible, and they could not insist that their certificate should be the only one recognised. The Apothecaries' Society of London would like to trench upon their preserves and have their assistant's qualification regarded as sufficient for dispensing in a chemist's shop. It was quite well known that where an apothecary's assistant made up a medical prescription the apothecary himself was the responsible person to the public. They would see the difficulty they had in pressing upon the Government words to that effect and getting them inserted. They had shown the Government that they had no intention of trenching upon medical men. Their regulations were meant for persons who kept open shop, and medical men, as a rule, did not do that; where they did, they had to conform to the poisons regulations. On the other hand, he had a strong appeal from the Apothecaries' Society that they did not want any words inserted in the Bill limiting the power of their associates and dispensers in dispensing-work. He hoped the last word had not been said about that, and they were trying to get it settled. They suggested to them that no form of co-partnership should be allowed. They were quite aware of the Scotch case, and he had had the honour of putting the Scotch case specially before the Lord President a short time ago, and he had promised to look into it. He believed they would see enough to lead them to exclude executors and associations of persons. When they knew Scotch law they would almost certainly provide for that. He had next to deal with a very important point—the clauses where

THE TITLE

was involved. No effort had been spared to reserve the titles for the registered man. The Government had in view that the public would not be injured if there were a qualified assistant employed in a business; and he held it to be a great injustice to those who had qualified under the 1868 Act if Government now said it did not matter who the owner was so long as the assistant was qualified. The assistant was there on short tenure; he might be there one week and gone the next, and he had no financial responsibility; and he had pointed out that there was not the same safety to the public in having merely a qualified assistant as in having a properly qualified owner. He went further and told them that if that were law the tendency would be for the professional side of their business gradually to recede into the background, and he was one who upheld the professional side. He put it to the Government in the most emphatic

way that that was not tending to the safety of the public. He put it before them that even though some of these large establishments said they had a qualified man in each of their shops, some of them had not; and he did not forget to mention that there were cases where there were twenty-one branch shops in many of which there was not a qualified man, but where they had a system of sending a qualified man round the shops so as to keep them within the confines of the law. He asked the Government, "Do you suppose the safety of the public is guaranteed to the same extent by that sort of overlooking as by a man who is responsible, and has to depend for his living in seeing that the law is observed?" There was great danger of these large syndicates invading the little domain of pharmacy. What they came for he did not know. There was not much money to be made out of it. But the chemist who was trained to it got interested in it—in the professional work as well as in the commercial—and devoted himself to it although the remuneration was poor, for he had to be at the beck and call of the public for long hours. And when he heard Lord Crewe talk of stores being establishments which existed to provide cheap drugs for poor people, he smiled and said stores did not want to provide for poor people, but for people well to do—that they could not live six months by selling cheap drugs to poor people. The Society had persuaded the Lord President of the Council at least that they had a strong case. He had said to him, "How can you, Lord Crewe, argue that these people may use the title and see no harm in it? The reason why companies at present carry on business is that the House of Lords has said a company is not a person and cannot be examined—it is not a person within the meaning of the Act. And if a company cannot be a person, and cannot be examined, how can you reconcile that fact with the right to use a title which can only by statute be used by those persons who can be examined?" He was glad to say that Lord Crewe's advisers grasped that fact, and were to act upon it; and the effect was that a company may not in the future use a title. But they had safeguarded the rights of existing companies. He pressed the question whether they ought to close or take down their titles at once, but Lord Crewe decided that it would be fair if they were allowed seven years to give up the title. His Lordship had seen other people than themselves, who had told him that it would cost thousands of pounds to alter their signs and labels, and he had that to bear in mind and had given them permission to continue for seven years. But that would establish a great principle—the principle that it was not proper or right that unregistered persons should call themselves chemists—a principle which in this Bill would be helpful to all of them. He hoped the

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE EXAMINATION

would be found of great advantage. They had a right to ask now that these young men should have a proper course of study. Mr. Winfrey was strong on the point that he did not want to bring students to an expensive London school for instruction. Where there was any secondary school that could give instruction in the course they wanted they would be very glad to accept that as a course of study; but the Council should know whether the syllabus of the course of study which the young man had passed was really a proper one. Subject to that they desired that the student should get his knowledge at home. The Council had no desire that he should attend a central school in London or anything of that sort. The essential thing was that he should get his knowledge. It had been asked why should there be two parts. He thought that would be enough. There were not so many subjects, and he thought that putting it into two parts—doing as they did now, the written and the oral—was what they should have. He quite agreed that the

SCHEDULE TO THE BILL

was not right and as it should be, and the Council had presented to the Government what they believed would be a scientific schedule. They did not want to depart in this schedule from the report of the Departmental Committee, and they did not want them to suggest fresh subjects within the schedule as it stood. The Government had summoned their advisers. They had many chemists in London. They consulted Sir Thomas Stevenson on this

schedule. That gentleman did not know the pharmaceutical side of the question; and the Government would do much better if they really took the expert view of the Pharmaceutical Society, who not only knew the law but also the practice, rather than let the gentleman he had mentioned have the last say in the matter. All he could say at present was that the schedule is unsettled. They would listen to the suggestions of the House of Lords at the report stage and to the House of Commons with the view to making it clearer. The Government said they must not attempt in this Bill to alter the schedule; the present law was sufficient. But if the Society could show that they made it more clear, he believed they would listen to them. The question was an exceedingly difficult one, especially the drafting of it to make it more uniform than at present. It was exceedingly difficult to have the percentage of everything put into the schedule. There was a chance of getting the Bill passed this Session. The ten-o'clock rule did not operate, and though he was aware that a measure had just been introduced into Parliament which would take up a great deal of time, he hoped they would get time to pass this Bill. He agreed with Mr. Gilmour that if they got the Government Bill made feasible and fair their duty was not to oppose it uncompromisingly. He had come before them and asked their undivided support. The Council were anxious to do all they could, and they would understand that it was impossible for them to get everything they ought to have, but they were directing their efforts towards making the Government Bill one that they could give their assent to. In that he hoped to have the undivided support of the whole of his brethren, both North and South.

A RESOLUTION.

Baillie DOIG (Dundee) moved—

This meeting of Scottish registered chemists is convinced that there already exists abundant provision in every district in Scotland for obtaining poisonous substances for every legitimate purpose from legally qualified vendors; that assertions to the contrary have no foundation in fact; and that the proposal to license poison-vendors other than registered chemists is a violation, fraught with public danger, of the fundamental principle of the existing law, which was adopted after full inquiry, and has been amply vindicated by experience. Having made this protest in the interests of public safety, and leaving with the responsible Government the onus of any results that may follow from such laxity, this meeting is not prepared to give uncompromising opposition to a Bill which offers so favourable an opportunity of obtaining large part of the just and reasonable amendments so long earnestly desired.

The resolution further thanked the President for his address, assured the Council of the Society of their loyal support, and pledged the meeting to use every means to ensure that the present effort would be crowned with success.

Mr. D. GILMOUR (Dunfermline) seconded the motion, and Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE supported it, speaking of the excellent exposition which they had obtained from the President. He recalled the period previous to the passing of the 1868 Act, when they were led to anticipate that milk and honey would overflow the land, and that afterwards they found in place of that they had the waters of Marah.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. STORRAR moved, and the PRESIDENT seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

Luncheon.

The members present adjourned to the Royal Hotel, Princes Street, where luncheon was provided. The company, which was augmented by the presence of ladies, numbered fully eighty, and Mr. Dott again presided. After luncheon,

Mr. J. L. EWING, in proposing the toast of "The health of the President," expressed his regret that a meeting of the Edinburgh Merchant Co. necessitated his absence from the conference. He was delighted to hear they had had a successful conference and a comprehensive speech from the President. He spoke of Mr. Robinson's fitness for the office he occupied and for carrying through the negotiations now proceeding in connection with the Pharmacy Bill.

The toast was pledged with enthusiasm, and the company sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The PRESIDENT, in reply, thanked Mr. Ewing for the way he had spoken of him, and the company for the cordial reception they had given him that day. He also expressed his great pleasure at having the opportunity there of meeting with the ladies of Scotland. He acknowledged that there was a good deal of work required from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, but he had been encouraged in that work by the loyal support he had received from the members in all parts of the country. They heard of the *entente municipale*. He had been privileged to go to Paris a month or two ago, and Mr. Ewing was going there on a similar mission. And if there were interchanges of visits between different countries he did not see why they should not have such visits between people of the same Kingdom and Empire as they had that day in this ancient capital of Scotland.

The President then left to join the 2.20 train for the South amid enthusiastic applause.

Thereafter a private conference of the members was held, at which Mr. J. F. TOCHER explained the leading points of the action raised by Mr. Gall, chemist, Fraserburgh, against Dr. Slessor for alleged slander. It was unanimously agreed to give Mr. Gall financial support for the purpose of having the Sheriff's judgment revised by the Court of Session. Thereafter Mr. LAING proposed the toast of "The Ladies," to which Dr. COULL replied.

APRIL EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON.

At the meeting of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales held in London this month, thirty-three candidates entered for the Major examination and 234 for the Minor. The following passed:

Major.

Breuninger, Chas., Kennington
Dixon, Charles H., Kensington
Gelling, Richard W., Manchester
Gilling, Charles, Barnet
Harrington, A. G., Kensington
Harvey, Harold M., Nonington
Heywood, John R., Southend
Kibble, Caroline B., Kensington

Overton, Percy J. S., Liverpool
Parker, John O., Clapham
Proctor, S. H., London
Schofield, Harry, London
Self, Percy A. W., Sydenham
Thomas, John H., London
Watson, E. L., Berkhamstead
White, Charles S., London

Minor.

Armstrong, Harold S., Leeds
Attwell, Percy H., Cranleigh
Baker, Alfred R., Leicester
Barnes, John L., Long Eaton
Barton, John W., St. Ives
Beauver, David C., Folkestone
Bird, Sydney H., Coventry
Booker, George, Boston
Burden, Rowland, Caversham
Burgess, James E., Eccles
Castle, Ernest, Hull
Clague, Charles H., Port St.

Mary
Cleaver, Gilbert D., Parkstone
Cordwell, W. R., Harleston
Crabb, James S., Ascot
Cross, William H., Preston
Cutcliffe, Charles, Dawlish
Davies, Henry F., Penarth
De Bono, Joseph, Brixton
Digby, Harry E., Liverpool
Fixon, Percy G., E. Grinstead
Drake, Arthur M., Bradford
Elliott, Harry A., Portsmouth
Freestone, H. C. H., Cricklewood
Gallop, Frank, Poole
Garner, Robert, Skelmersdale
Gelling, Edward C., Onchan
Goddan, Albert, Dulwich
Groombridge, E. J., Plymouth
Haines, George H., Wigan
Harrison, Stephen W., Chiswick
Hay, William, Hull
Herington, Winifred A., Dunstable
Hickman, W. T., Wolverhampton
Hinton, Gilbert C. O., Hull
Hobkirk, William, Cwmillery
Howell, P. H., King's Lynn
Huddart, John K., Workington

Hughes, E. K., Stratford-on-Avon
Isaac, Jonas R. R., Basingstoke
James, Frederick J., Streatham
Johnson, Harold G., Derby
Jones, Edgar E., Brighton
Jones, Edwin O., Brynmawr
Jones, Frederick T., Notting Hill
Jones, Griffith H., Bontnewydd
Jones, Robert, London
Kemp, Harry, Stafford
Kitchen, Clement, Nantwich
Leigh, Alan, Brinscall
McFall, Sydney, Clapham
McLean, Hugh D. G., Lincoln
Marris, Stanley, Grimsby
Martin, Albert G., Crofton Park
Martin, William H., Eastbourne
Monk, J. E. W. H., Plymouth
Morgan, Percy G., Wem
Mumford, William J., Cardiff
Murray, Michael E., Leeds
Parkinson, F. C., Nottingham
Pickering, William, Barnsley
Pulpher, A. W., Wellingborough
Rendell, Ethelbert, Devizes
Salt, Bruce, Buxton
Sanders, Charles, Whitehaven
Saul, William J. S., Bisley
Stanser, John, Retford
Stephens, F. M., Plymouth
Thornton, J. R. E., Walworth
Trollope, Harry E., Lincoln
Underwood, L. T., Kensington
Vanes, Henry W., Clapham
Ward, James, Knutsford
Watkins, Ernest A. E., Bwlch
Watson, John, Clapham
Wheeler, Cyril A. P., Oxford
Wood, William N., Leeds

EDINBURGH.

WE have also received from the Registrar of the Society in addition to the foregoing names the following list of

persons who were granted certificates at the examinations held in Edinburgh:

Major.

Winton, William Collin, Edinburgh

Minor.

Abram, Arthur William, Hull
Adamson, Armit Maxton, Leven
Barbour, A., South Shields
Beattie, Stewart M., Thurso
Boyle, James Wood, Edinburgh
Brown, Joseph W., Galashiels
Burn, Alex. C., Berwick-on-Tweed
Brettelle, Frank, Manchester
Chisholm, Fredk. H., Glasgow
Clark, Fredk. H., Cockermouth
Coulthard, George, Ruthwell
Crawford, David, Thornton, Fife
Cross, Robert Arnold, Bradford
Douglas, Alexander, Dunblane
Faul, Chas. H. B., Monkseaton
Findlay, George Wilson, Cullen
Gardner, Adam Brown, Lockerbie
Harley, John Rogers, Grief
Harrison, Charles, Workington
Hay, James John G., Lerwick
Hay, Kenneth Hector, Edinburgh

Lewis, Jas. H. S., Teignmouth
McCall, James, Maryport
McConachie, Alexander, Rothes
Mitchell, Cylena, Edinburgh
Morrison, John C., Dirleton
Mowat, John C., Aberdeen
Preston, John H., Glasgow
Ramage, Archibald J., Carlisle
Ridley, William J., Carlisle
Robertson, J. F., Monifieth
Ryder, James Gove, Aberdeen
Saunderson, G. F., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Simpson, James, Motherwell
Sutherland, A., Port Bannatyne
Thomson, Charles, New Deer
Usher, John F., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Vickers, Joseph E., Nottingham
Wainwright, Frank, Uttoket
Walker, R. S. McC., Tweedmouth
Walker, William, Liberton
Young, Christopher H., Tayport

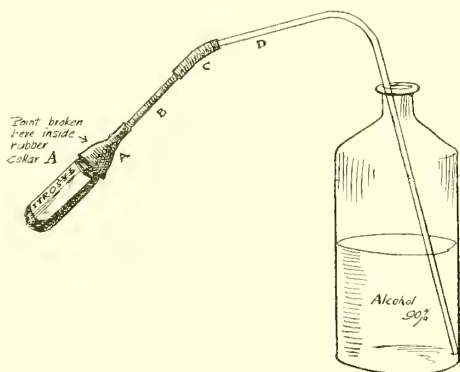
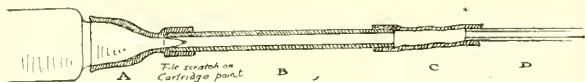
The Week's Poisonings.

FOUR of the fifteen deaths from pharmaceutical poisons that have been reported since our last record were misadventures. Three of the four were the unscheduled poisons acetic acid, phosphorus, and hydrochloric acid. A Jewish child, named Harris, died in Golden Square, London, W., from the effects of drinking a small quantity of undiluted "vinegar essence." The Rabbi Adler explained at the inquest that the essence was sold a great deal among the Jewish community, especially during the Feast of the Passover.—A two-year-old child, named Bliss, died at King's Heath, Birmingham, from phosphorus-poisoning after sucking matches.—A baby ten weeks old, the son of Mr. Richard Green, a vocalist, of Putney, was poisoned by hydrochloric acid, a bottle of which was given to the baby by an elder brother.—Two suicides with hydrochloric acid have taken place, one at Wood Green, where it was taken by Louisa Robson, and the other at Stafford, where William Dudley (68), an inmate of the workhouse, poisoned himself with the acid.—The fourth misadventure occurred at Cleveland, carbolic acid being taken in mistake by Mary Newby.—A young woman, named Barnes, poisoned herself with carbolic acid at Guildford.—A man, named Patrick Carroll, drank carbolic acid in a field near Newry, and was dead when found. He left a note behind him for the coroner, saying he was tired of life, and was as sane as any of the jurymen at his inquest.—Laudanum in overdose caused the deaths of Edmund Nixon, a Carlisle insurance agent, and of a circus-agent, named Arthurs, at Tramore. At the inquest on the latter, Mr. W. Hayden, assistant to Messrs. George White & Sons, chemists, The Quay, Waterford, deposed to selling deceased 3 oz. of laudanum. Deceased said the laudanum was required for one of the circus horses. Mr. Hayden pointed out that there was no restriction on the quantity of laudanum that might be sold, and the Coroner expressed the hope that such a state of things might be altered.—A woman, named Howe, committed suicide with oxalic acid at East Ham.—Annie Elizabeth Fergus was found dead in her bed at Bridlington, and the medical evidence at the inquest was to the effect that death was due to poisoning by belladonna liniment and salt of lemon.—A mixture for insomnia which was given to Peter Taylor, of Preston, by his medical man did not act quick enough in the prescribed doses, so Taylor drank the whole of the contents of the bottle and died.—An unknown man has died in Portsmouth Hospital from the effects of poison self-administered.—Robert Thomson, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Thomson, chemist, Elie, Fife, was found dead by his brother in his back shop. Dr. Smith said death was the result of poisoning.—A small empty bottle was found lying beside the dead body of Dr. Frederick Stephen Alford, of Haverstock Hill, which was discovered in a small wood near Hampstead.

Opening Itrosyl.

By J. GRANTLEY TINGLE.

I HAVE experienced considerable difficulty in opening itrosyl cartridges and mixing the contents with spirit without loss. After experiments with several different methods, which all left something to be desired, I hit upon the method described below, which proves so simple and yet successful, even in our sub-tropical climate, that some other users of itrosyl may be interested to try it. There may, of course, be other methods even simpler and better which their discoverers may be induced by this note to describe for the common good.



The essential parts of the apparatus are (1) the itrosyl makers' "opener," provided for breaking the pointed end of the cartridge; (2) two short pieces of rubber tubing; and (3) a piece of glass tubing about 15 in. long, bent in the middle to an angle of about 100°.

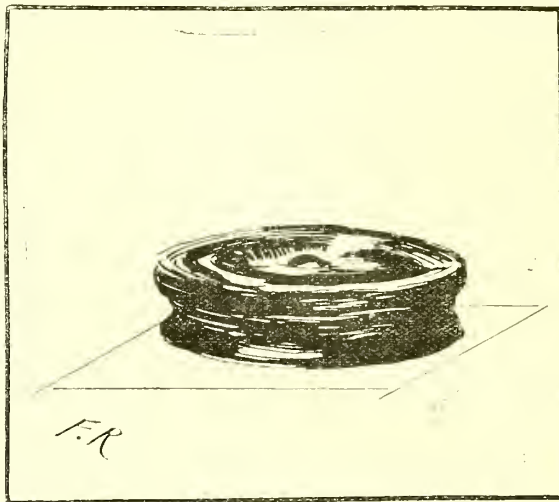
The glass tube is attached to one end of the "opener" by one of the short lengths of rubber (about 2 in. long). The internal diameter of the other end of the opener which is to receive the point of the cartridge has generally to be somewhat increased by some simple means, otherwise some proportion of the cartridges will be found too large to enter. Over this end thus adjusted is fixed the second length of rubber tubing, which, fitting closely on the opener, is large enough at the free end to completely embrace the nipple of the cartridge as far as the shoulder.

The apparatus as fitted together is more easily understood from the sketch showing the whole system in use. The pointed end of the cartridge is simply scratched with a sharp file, the whole of that end up to the shoulder thrust into the wide rubber tube so that the extreme point enters the opener within the enclosing rubber collar. The glass tubing is then immersed in the spirit contained in a narrow-mouthed 40-oz. shop-round and the cartridge broken by the opener within the flexible wide rubber tube. Any outrush of liquid must enter the spirit by way of the glass tube and by elevating the cartridge without disconnecting the apparatus or withdrawing the glass tube from the spirit. The whole of the contents can be quickly and completely emptied into the spirit without any loss.

Sydney, N.S.W.

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS" was the first well-known book of reference approved by the Board of Inland Revenue in connection with "known, admitted, and approved remedies." The Board has endorsed this early approval by extending it to the new edition (the sixth, price 10s., by post 10s. 5d.). Besides thousands of formulas for medicinal preparations "P. F." contains valuable chapters on perfumes, dental, hair, and other toilet preparations, beverages, varnishes, inks, agricultural and photographic preparations—in fact, all departments of the chemist's business.

Conundrum Column.



What is this Preparation?

Replies on postcards to be addressed to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. We shall print a selection from any appropriate replies in rhyme, and pay for the verses that we print.

Medical Gleanings.

A REMEDY FOR FLATULENCE.

THE following formula for pills is recommended in a recent issue of "Le Progrès Médical":

Sodii bicarbonatis	...	...	3j.
Magnesii carbonatis	...	...	3j.
Pulv. rhei	...	...	3ss.
Olei foeniculi	...	...	3ss.
Olei carui	...	...	3ss.
Olei menth. pip.	...	...	3ss.

M. Ft. pil. No. LX.

Sig.: Two pills to be taken after each meal.

EARACHE IN CHILDREN.

Acid. carbolic	...	...	mvij.
Ext. opii fl.	...	...	mvj.
Cocain. hydrochlor.	...	...	gr. vj.
Atropin. sulph.	...	...	gr. ij.
Aquæ	...	...	viij.
Gelatini	...	...	gr. xvij.
Glycerini	...	...	3ij.

M. Div. in buginaria no. xlvij.

Sig.: Insert one bougie in the auditory canal every two hours.

To be used before tympanic exudation occurs.

—The Practitioner.

TAPEWORM.

DR. J. KINGSTON FOWLER describes in the "B.M.J." the routine method in vogue in the out-patient department of the Middlesex Hospital, which years ago was only rarely successful, but since it has become the custom to admit these cases to the wards, failure has been as rare as success was formerly. The method is as follows:

1. The patient is kept in bed.
2. For two or three, or in some cases four, days the patient is given a diet consisting of: Beef tea, 2 pints; Mason's essence, one tin; two rusks; and port wine, 4 oz. During the same period the patient takes tabloids of *cas-carà sagrada* (gr. ij.) three times daily.
3. On the fourth day (usually) at 5 A.M. *haustus sennæ* co. ʒj.; at 9 A.M. a capsule containing *mxv.* of the extract of male fern; at 9.15 ditto; at 9.30 ditto; at 9.45 ditto; at 11 A.M. *haustus sennæ* co. ʒj. If by 1 P.M. the worm has not been passed and the head found, a second course of treatment with male fern at intervals of fifteen minutes is begun; to be followed in an hour by a purgative draught. If the head is not found a third course of treatment is prescribed.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Lord Crewe's Refusal

to schedule diachylon as a poison, on the ground that in the opinion of his advisers scheduling "would not mitigate the evil complained of," is striking evidence of the distrust, if not animosity, entertained at Whitehall towards the Pharmacy Act. It is, too, a somewhat high-handed attitude to adopt towards the medical profession. The medical men who have called attention to the prevalence of the practice of using lead plaster in the Midlands and elsewhere for criminal purposes, and the British Medical Association, which has taken the matter up, can have no other purpose than the public interest to serve. Their conclusion, which is based on knowledge and experience, is that scheduling would be the most effectual method of checking the evil. Their carefully considered proposal is unceremoniously brushed aside on anonymous authority, which gives no reason for its curious view, and offers no alternative procedure. Assuredly if scheduling diachylon would not interfere with its promiscuous sale the Pharmacy Act is a ridiculous failure. Probably this is the view of the Privy Council, but they will find it difficult to justify their prejudice, and it will not be surprising if they have to learn respect for the statute from the "Affair Diachylon."

One Alternative to Scheduling

has not been suggested during this discussion so far, but might be worth consideration. It is the substitution of zinc for lead in the preparation of the plaster. Dorvault mentions that this has been advocated at times by various pharmacists (not, however, on account of the poisonous character of lead plaster), and there does not appear to be any particular pharmaceutical reason against disturbing the long reign of litharge. The old English "poor man's plaster" had a zinc basis, and was none the worse for it. If the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council were to devise a formula, and the statutory body were to authorise it and appeal for its immediate adoption, the danger from diachylon, except from old stock, could be dissipated in a few weeks.

The P.A.T.A. Executive

have issued a circular urging on retail chemists the obvious duty of playing the game of protection fairly, and their own direct interest in so doing. "There is some ground for complaint" in this respect, says the Executive. How much it would be impossible to calculate. My own information comes principally from manufacturers, who may be biassed, but according to this the hoped-for reciprocity of the retailers has not been emphatic. Certainly the chemists in trade associations assembled, who have not been slack in pointing out their duty to offending manufacturers, have not shown an equal eagerness to study the other side of the shield. The P.A.T.A. has just passed through a critical ordeal, and the loyalty of the manufacturers has been sounder than could have been anticipated. But some of this loyalty must be looked upon as speculative; its permanence will depend on the co-operation of the retail vendors. The manager of the department of the Wholesale Co-operative Company's business in which proprietary articles are handled has recently stated that the trade in those which, through the action of the P.A.T.A., are to be no longer supplied to them amounts to 21,000*l.* a year; not a large proportion of the twenty millions which is the total of the company's annual turnover. But this 21,000*l.* worth of goods is supplied by only eighteen firms (including perhaps

some not associated with the P.A.T.A.), and as less than a third of the retail co-operative business of the country passes through the Wholesale Company, it is evident that some of the faithful manufacturers are jeopardising a very considerable slice of their returns. The one, two, or three thousand pounds' worth of their products which they do not sell to the co-operative stores must either be lost altogether or transferred to chemists and others, and it would be the perfection of ingratitude on the part of the beneficiaries to try to divert any of the demand thus occasioned unfairly.

The Sight-testing Opticians Bill

requires, as was shown in the Editorial Note last week, some fundamental amendments before it can be regarded as a desirable enactment. Chemists cannot object to the principle of legally guaranteeing that certain titles represent a definite degree of qualification; this is fair to the graduate, advantageous to the public, and in no degree monopolistic. But the advocates of any such limitation may fairly be required to prove that some sort of mischief exists before they can expect Parliament to regard their claim favourably, especially if existing English designations are to be thus appropriated. If they are prepared with a newly invented name altogether, which they propose to make valuable as an indicator of competence, there seems no reason why they should not be indulged. But to give the Central Board of Opticians the run of all dictionaries with power to annex any "title or titles" which may attract their fancy is not only, as was argued in the Editorial last week, "rather wide," but totally unnecessary.

Mr. C. B. Allen

associates "these days of compressed tablets, machine-made pills, ready-spread plasters, and factory-made galenicals" with the "grave scandal" of the lack of training displayed by so many pharmaceutical probationers. Of course, he is right, and probably he is also right in favourably comparing the average pre-1868 chemist and druggist with his successor of the present day as regards manipulative skill. But that is not quite all there is to say on the subject. The machine-made pills and the factory galenicals are on the average better products than those which some of us were responsible for in the early 'sixties; and generally they are more conscientiously made. In the days to which Mr. Allen alludes the making of pills and tinctures was largely left to apprentices and porters, who followed tradition without uncomfortable scruples. In many cases the proof spirit was equal parts of 56 o.p. and water, and cost was sometimes reduced in even more discreditable ways. It may be admitted that chemists who take apprentices are morally bound to exercise them in the operations of pharmacy, even at a loss; but the majority do not take apprentices, and what they are bound to do is to pay their rent and their wholesale providers. It is of no use to deplore tendencies or to wax indignant over our corporate deterioration. More to the purpose is to show us the benefits we are missing by not making our own galenicals, as Mr. Stiles has done to some extent in the excellent paper on "Home-made Galenicals" published last week.

"UNLUCKY FATE has caused us to take up the pharmaceutical profession, a career full of misery and doubt, not because it is wanting in laws which regulate and protect it, but because they are often disregarded and not carried out." The wail comes from Spain. It seems to be the universal cry at present.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MORPHINE.—Dr. Désesquelle, an Austrian practitioner, suggests as a means of preventing morphinomania and others getting the drugs by false prescriptions, that doctors should carry a supply of special stamps (*Timbre medical*), and apply one to every prescription they write for such narcotic drugs.

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Editorial Comments.

Peace and Unity.

AS IN EDINBURGH.

THE exotic politician who essays the representation of a Scottish constituency is usually either an ignorant or a very bold man. Scotland in the past has had a reputation, which its inhabitants have faithfully maintained, for "heckling," to the terror of the heckled and the delight of the audience. In theology, local government, and municipal affairs, as well as in national politics, the skilful and persistent heckler has ever been to the fore; therefore it was with some degree of delightful anticipation that pharmacists from all parts of Scotland assembled in Edinburgh on Thursday last week to take part in a "frank" discussion on pharmaceutical politics with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society as the potential victim. But the hopes of a lively time were unfulfilled. The assemblage of nearly a hundred pharmacists and pharmacists-in-embryo listened instead to a number of set speeches, admirable in their way, but in no wise novel, and to a very able exposition of the state of pharmaceutical legislation by the President. The only glimmer of dissent was the oration of Mr. Laing, of Stenhousemuir, which on account of its quaintness and the irresistible manner of its delivery was much enjoyed, but which was treated throughout as a joke. It seemed at one stage as if there was to be a rift in the lute, when Mr. James MacKenzie arose and demanded a hearing; but he was appeased by a skilful Assistant-Secretary, and when his turn did come it was discovered with something like surprise that his usual ag'in-the-Government attitude was almost entirely absent. Even Mr. MacKenzie was in favour of Bloomsbury diplomacy, and a *sotto voce* exclamation that "the meeting was packed" lost somewhat of its sting. The rather unusual spectacle of an almost unanimous acquiescence in the state of things as they are, with reservations—but not uncompromising reservations—that they ought to be different, leads us to wonder if Scotland stands where she did. Mr. Robinson undoubtedly deserves credit for skilfully manipulating into a homogeneous solidarity a variety of conflicting opinions on a burning question. "He has done," said a prominent pharmacist after the meeting, "what no other President ever did." The cruse of oil spoken of by "Xrayser" last week was so effective, even in Scotland, that the Scotchmen rose *en masse* and cheered him as he left to catch his train for the South. It is ap-

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parent, therefore, that the spirit of compromise, for which the Council has been blamed in times past, is the popular spirit at the present time. The compromise is strengthened by the fact that, although there are several clauses in Lord Crewe's Bill with which the speakers at Edinburgh expressed decided disagreement, they all seemed to recognise that there are good elements in the Bill, and that the Bill would be passed whether they like it or not. In the Elder Days these facts would have had the effect that the opposition would have been all the more uncompromising; but we are living in a less stern and more pliant age, when even the sacrifice of a fundamental principle is condoned. We report the debate fully in this issue and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate the points here, but one deserves emphasis. Mr. J. F. Tocher, a chemist in one of those benighted areas whose farmers are supposed to be unable to get what they want, showed that there are practically no shops in such districts which would be licensed to sell agricultural poisons, because they all sell food. He further pointed out that under Clause 2 of the Bill the Privy Council reserve the right to add to the list of agricultural poisons when necessary, and corrosive sublimate, which is largely used for footrot and other diseases of sheep, would probably in course of time be added to the list and thus be as easily obtainable from unqualified sellers as sheep-dip or weed-killers. It is significant that all criticism and suggestion in respect to the Bill is apt to end up with such a phrase as "That's my view, but I think, Mr. President, you know better, and I'll leave it to you." A high compliment to Mr. Robinson, of which he is not unworthy; but until the Government Bill receives the King's sign manual chemists should not cease to secure its amendment along the lines which they desire. That can be done without embarrassment to Mr. Robinson and the other official and unofficial workers who are endeavouring to help legislators to do the right thing in this matter. Our duty as a representative journal is to set forth the reasonable demands of chemists, against which the greatest evil at present is

THE SPIRIT OF RENUNCIATION

which seems to sacrifice everything to the title. It is not a gain to have assurance of one's just rights. What are we losing? The Act to regulate the sale of poisons begins:

Whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing . . . of poisons . . . should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business.

This is the principle upon which the poison laws of the British Empire (not merely Great Britain) are founded. Since 1868 it has been inviolate. Now the Government Bill knocks the bottom out of it, and replaces it with a half-crown yearly licence; the statutory expert authority is to have a rival in local authorities (expert in sewage and the like), who are to satisfy themselves as to the fitness of the half-crown licensees (how, is not stated), and a Government Department is to have power to extend or amend the list of poisons which these licensees may sell. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society assures us that this really does not matter much—it will not alter business materially, and so on; but, however soothing that may be, it does not alter the fact that more than 16,000 men and women who have conformed with the 1868 Act preamble are now without reparation being robbed of the trading right conveyed with the qualification. Chemists may justly claim some consideration from Parliament before the 1868 law is so radically amended. They have as much right to ask that the provisions of Clause 2 be suspended for seven years as existing companies have to continue to use personal titles for seven years. Anyway, the right to retail poisons is theirs

by law; it is the only reserved trading power which goes with their qualification, and it would be sheer folly to give it up without a *quid pro quo*. This would in a measure be provided in the right to dispense medical prescriptions being reserved to qualified chemists—the rights of apothecaries, medical practitioners, and others being reserved as in the Pharmacy Acts 1868 and 1869. Mr. Robinson says the promoters' view is that a dispensing right is included in "the business of a chemist" mentioned in Clause 3 of the Bill. What is the business of a chemist as defined in the 1868 Act? It solely refers to the retailing, compounding, and dispensing of poisons: the compounding of medicines from physicians' prescriptions was expressly excluded as we show below. There is nothing in the Government Bill to include this right, and until it is secured the trade should not acquiesce in the passage of Clause 2 or Clause 6 of the Government Bill, and it is apparent that the curriculum clause is nonsensical in a Bill which robs chemists of the sole trading-right that goes with their qualification. We suggest, therefore, that efforts for amendment of the Bill should not be abated, and that chemists should use all the influence they have to get the House of Commons to reaffirm the principle which its Select Committee of 1865 laid down when it resolved

That the Bill do provide that no other person shall, after a day to be fixed by the Bill, sell certain dangerous drugs, to be scheduled in the Bill, unless he shall be examined and registered

Since that time pharmaceutical education and qualification have advanced so far that the proposal then rejected—

That persons compounding medicines from the prescriptions of medical men should also be examined—is well within the range of practical politics, and while fighting for the validity of the above resolution chemists should press upon Parliament the desirability of giving effect now to the proposal.

Poisoning in 1904.

THE vital statistics presented in the 1904 report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales concern us chiefly in respect to the light that they throw upon fatalities from poisons; but were it within our province as a journal of pharmacy, there is much else in the document which deserves attention. The report issued this week contains exceptionally interesting figures in respect to marriage—e.g., in 1870-72 the marrying rate of marriageable people was 57.2 per 1,000, and in 1904 this had decreased to 46.5 per 1,000, equivalent to 19 per cent. in the thirty-five years. That decrease is not considered healthy, and the birth-rate keeps it company, for in 1904 this was 27.9 per 1,000 of the total population (compared with 35.3 per 1,000 in 1870-72), or 111.8 per 1,000 child-bearing females (between fifteen and forty-five), as compared with 153.7 in 1870-72—the decrease in thirty-five years, calculated on the child-bearing ages, being 27.3 per cent. Happily the death-rate tends to keep below the mean by 1 per 1,000, the proportion in 1904 being 16.2 per 1,000, and the birth-rate is now approximately 12 per 1,000 in excess of the death-rate. Thirty years ago (with a birth-rate 8 per 1,000 higher) the excess over deaths was only 2.4 per 1,000 more than it is to-day. We note that of the 549,784 deaths in 1904 91.85 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners, and of the remainder 35,898 (6.53 per cent.) were the subjects of inquests and 8,882 (1.62 per cent.) were uncertified. The last is a decreasing figure; but out of the 8,882 no fewer than 7,788 were reported to coroners, and although no inquests were held, the causes of death were stated in all but 140 cases. Dr. John Tatham, F.R.C.P., in a letter addressed to the Registrar-

General, gives interesting particulars in regard to the causes of death, which we cannot enter into now. "Poisoning" caused 1,156 deaths in England and Wales in 1904, but many of these were due to the administration of anaesthetics and to industrial poisoning. Of the deaths 520 were accidental, 628 were suicides, and 8 were murders. Out of the 520 accidental deaths we find that 263 were due to commodities sold in chemists' and other retail shops (anaesthetics and poisons absorbed in industrial pursuits not being included). Of these 263 deaths 166 were due to scheduled poisons and 97 to articles which are not scheduled. It will thus be seen that of the accidental deaths from poisons less than a third (or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per million of the population) are

	Negligence and Accidents		Suicides	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aceitic acid	1	—	—	—
Alcohol	8	—	—	—
Aconite	—	2	1	1
Ammonia... ..	7	6	4	10
Anaesthetics—				
A.C.E. mixture	2	2	—	—
Chloroform	63	29	—	—
Chloroform and ether	—	3	—	—
Ether	4	3	—	—
Ethyl chloride	1	1	—	—
Nitrous oxide	4	1	—	—
Kind not stated	28	20	—	—
Arsenic	1	1	2	—
Arsenical beer	1	—	—	—
Belladonna	1	5	—	1
Belladonna and aconite	1	—	—	—
Belladonna, aconite and chloroform	1	—	—	—
Belladonna and opium	1	—	—	—
Camphor	1	—	—	—
Camphorated oil	—	1	—	—
Carbolic acid	16	11	72	66
Caustic soda	2	—	—	—
Chloral	5	7	1	—
Chlorodyne	4	1	6	2
Chloroform (not for operation)	2	1	1	2
Chloroform and morphia	1	—	—	—
Cocaine	2	—	—	—
Copper sulphate	—	—	—	1
Corrosive acid	1	1	—	—
Creosote	1	—	1	1
Fungi	1	2	—	—
Gelsemium	—	1	—	—
Hydrochloric acid	8	6	38	23
Iodine	1	—	—	—
Lead	5	8	—	—
Liniment	1	1	—	2
Mercury	—	1	—	—
Mercury chloride	3	—	8	2
Naphthalene	—	—	1	—
Narcotic (kind not stated)	1	1	1	—
Nicotine	3	1	1	—
Nitric acid	1	—	4	4
Nitric acid and mercury	—	—	1	—
Opium, laudanum, morphia	43	28	55	16
"Overdose of medicine"	2	2	—	—
Oxalic acid	5	8	66	44
Paraffin	2	—	—	—
Phosphorus	6	4	4	7
Podophyllin	—	1	—	—
Potassium bichromate	—	—	2	1
Potassium binoxalate	—	—	—	1
Potassium cyanide	2	—	40	4
Sheep-lotion	—	—	1	—
Sodium nitrite	1	—	—	—
Spirit of camphor	—	1	—	—
Strychnine, nux vomica	4	3	9	3
Sulphonal	—	2	—	1
Sulphuric acid	3	—	2	—
Turpentine	1	—	—	—
Vermine-killer	—	1	2	4
Weed-killer	2	—	—	—
Zinc chloride	1	—	—	—
Kind not stated... ..	22	10	31	20

due to scheduled articles. In suicides the proportion is much larger, of course. Thus, out of 628 suicidal deaths from poison, 549 were due to articles purchasable by retail, and of these 439 deaths were due to scheduled poisons and 110 to articles which are not scheduled. The table gives a complete list of the poisons and the deaths they caused in 1904, but we have omitted several so-called "poisons," such as charcoal and other fumes, which are not quite germane here. The murders were committed with arsenic, belladonna, potassium cyanide, laudanum, and prussic acid: six were of children of ten years and under. It is always interesting to see how the Act to Regulate the Sale of Poisons influences fatalities from the commodities controlled by it, and the Registrar-General's report is one of the few opportunities given for this. We take the years 1884 and 1894 for comparison. In the former year the population was put down at 27,132,449, while that of 1904 was 33,763,434, or a fifth more than twenty years ago. Taking the most frequently fatal of the scheduled poisons, we find the accidents and suicides attributed to them to be as follows:

	1884	1894	1904
Opiates	112	185	142
Oxalic acid	19	49	123
Potassium cyanide	19	23	46
Strychnine and vermin-killers	34	36	26

The opiates and strychnine figures show how the 1868 Act provisions keep down the fatalities in respect to these articles. The potassium-cyanide deaths mostly occur among artisans who use the poison industrially, and experience shows that retail control is at a minimum with such poisons. The increase in oxalic-acid deaths is serious. Suicides from it have increased from 18 in 1884 to 110 in 1904. Why is this? Coroners tell us almost every week that this poison can be purchased in any oilshop. The public had nearly twenty years' instruction in the way to suicide-made-easy by the long neglect to schedule carbolic acid, and it is now pretty well known that an "acid" of some kind purchasable at an oilshop will get rid of this mortal coil. Deaths from acids have steadily grown during the past twenty years. We give only the decadal figures:

	1884	1894	1904
Carbolic	64	201	165
Hydrochloric	21	38	85
Nitric	4	11	9
Oxalic	19	49	123

The scheduling of carbolic acid in 1901 has checked the upward line of mortality from it; and since then spirit of salt has taken its place as an unscheduled death-bringer. The Government Bill proposal as regards mineral acids may foster rather than stop this, since it will merely extend the knowledge of the poisons without providing the effective check that qualification of the retailer has proved to be. The figures in respect to oxalic acid are against this, but if the coroners are right about this poison, the Pharmaceutical Society should exercise its powers under the 1868 Act more energetically, as by warning oilmen and other unqualified dealers that it is illegal for them to sell the acid. Registered chemists have also a duty in the matter: oxalic acid is not now, we should think, so necessary a cleaning-agent as it was a dozen years ago, and the deaths from it are altogether out of proportion to its utility. More stringent inquiry in regard to its use seems to be necessary at the time of sale.

"Some Secrets of Beauty."

There is going to be more trouble for economically minded ladies who wish to preserve their beauty at as small a cost as possible. "Estelle de la Terre" is telling them in the

"Daily Express" how to make their own preparations from "old recipes taken from the letters of a lady-in-waiting at the Court of Queen Marie Antoinette." We quote a few of them:

Cream of Sweet Oranges.
(A Skin Food.)

	s.	d.
2ozs. sweet oil of almonds	0	4
2ozs. orange-flower water	0	2
2drms. white wax	0	1
2drms. spermaceti	0	1
1drm. oil of sweet orange	0	2
	0	10

Half fill the saucepan with boiling water. Stand the jam jar in this. Shred the wax and spermaceti into the jar. Let it dissolve. Heat almond oil and add to the wax. Heat orange-flower water; add it half a teaspoonful at a time, stirring the mixture quickly. Lift jar out of the saucepan. Beat mixture with the whisk. Heat and add oil of sweet orange. Whisk cream until it is cold. Put in pots and cover with parchment.

Snow of Cucumber.
(For Sunburn and Freckles.)

	s.	d.
2 small cucumbers	0	4
4ozs. olive oil	0	3½
2ozs. lanolin	0	6
1drm. white wax	0	1
1drm. spermaceti	0	1
	1	3½

Heat olive oil. Slice up the cucumbers, not removing the peel, and place in the oil. Leave for twenty-four hours. Strain. Continue as for cream of sweet oranges.

Lotion of Lavender-flowers.
(Toilet Lotion to be Added to Water when Washing.)

	s.	d.
2 ozs. rectified spirits of wine	0	6
¼ oz. of spirits of ammonia	0	1
½ drm. oil of lavender	0	1½
	0	8½

Mix liquids together. Bottle and shake.

Lotion of White Violets.
(A Mouth Wash.)

	s.	d.
2 oz. rectified spirits of wine	0	6
1 oz. essence of violets	0	6
½ drm. spirit of peppermint	0	1
	1	1

Mix, and bottle. Label.—A teaspoonful to a glass of water.

Oil of Sweet Jasmine.
(A Hair Oil)

	s.	d.
2 oz. scentless castor oil	0	2
2 oz. cocoanut oil	0	1½
1 oz. oil of rosemary	0	4
½ drm. oil of jasmine	0	1½
	0	9

Mix oils with gentle heat. Bottle. Shake for five minutes. The prices are those given in the list of a "store chemist"; the recipes are not bad on the whole—for the chemist. The "Oil of Sweet Jasmine" is one of those delightful things which ladies will carry with them where'er they go. People will sniff and say, "Secrets of Beauty—"Daily Express"—store price 9d." Then its sweetness for the user will vanish.

Who is he?

The seaside chemist has taken a lesson from the store chemist. He employs the term, but he ignores the price which it represents. He quotes for a prescription as much as he thinks he will get, only to reduce it if he is pressed on that particular score; but his trump card is the purity of his drugs, while he hints at the impurity of those sold at the opposition shop.

This is the opinion expressed by "Professor James Long" in the "Daily Mail." We do not know this writer, and his name is not in either "Who's Who" or "The Literary Year-book." He has the knack of saying nasty things about

shopkeepers in such a way as to leave the impression that all are dishonest. The above quotation is from an article entitled "Winter Trade Extortion at the Seaside," and it is the mildest bit of "Professor Long's" ill-nature.

Personalities.

MR. SAMUEL FIGGIS has been elected to the new Governing Board of Cheshunt Congregational College.

MR. DAVID HOWARD, J.P., has been elected one of the representatives of the diocese of St. Albans in the House of Laymen.

MR. GODDARD CLARKE, L.C.C., M.P., has been elected a Vice-President of the Peckham Liberal, Radical, and Progressive Association.

THE biographical sketch of Professor John Attfield, F.R.S., by Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith, in the "American Journal of Pharmacy," has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

MR. H. W. HARRIE, representing Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf, London, E., has removed to Lyndhurst, Stoke Newington Common, London, N.

At the annual conference of the National Federation of Sub-postmasters on Easter Monday, Mr. W. K. Inglis, chemist and druggist, of Delph, for two years President and for several years a Vice-President of the Association, was presented with a valuable gold hunter watch, suitably inscribed and with monogram, as a "mark of esteem and in appreciation of his untiring devotion and zeal in the cause of sub-postmasters throughout the Kingdom." Mr. Inglis was one of the founders of the Federation and the originator of the Sub-postmasters' Mutual Guarantee Co., Ltd.; he is the author of "The Case of the Sub-postmaster," and gave evidence before the Norfolk-Hanbury Inquiry. He was deprived of his office last year, on account, it is supposed, of his outspoken criticism of high-handed Departmental conduct.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 19, Mr. Forret in the chair.

The question of direct representation of pharmacy in Parliament was discussed, and the majority of members while favouring the idea expressed the belief that they would secure greater influence in Parliament by stating their case, whatever it might be, to members of various constituencies. A resolution moved by Mr. C. F. Henry, and seconded by Mr. Currie, was adopted, expressing the confidence of the Association that Mr. Idris, Mr. Winfrey, and other gentlemen connected with pharmacy in the present House of Commons would do all that is possible to represent the interests of pharmacy, and approving of having more definite information as to the ultimate purpose of a Federation Parliamentary fund before coming to a decision on the question.

The question of the position of the P.A.T.A. and co-operative societies was discussed in private, and a resolution proposed by Mr. Glass, and seconded by Mr. Currie, was adopted, approving of the stand taken by the P.A.T.A. in stopping supplies to Associations who, in virtue of their trading system, are unable to conform to rules of non-cutting which are made to apply to persons and firms, and pledging themselves to do all they can to support the P.A.T.A. A resolution was also adopted, on the motion of Mr. Luman, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, to the effect that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s system of protection of prices is ineffectual.

The meeting also protested against the passing of Clause 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and agreed to support the Pharmaceutical Society in the endeavour to secure reasonable settlement of the questions involved.

A sum of 5*l.* was voted from the funds to enable Mr. Gall, Fraserburgh, to appeal against the Sheriff's decision in the action Gall *v.* Slessor, and sympathy of the members was expressed towards him.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cash Chemists have always recognised the principle of every shop being managed by a qualified chemist, and are acting up to it as will appear from the following lists of their chemists and branches. Their business makes them chemists by trade and why should they be prevented from saying so?

[illegible]

Number of Qualified Chemists on the staff of
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS

Number of Branches of
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS already opened

Number of Qualified Chemists in excess of
number required to provide a Manager for
every Branch

Paid-up Capital - - - £1,300,000
Total Number Employees - - - 4,250
980,000 CUSTOMERS SERVED IN ONE WEEK

LIST OF BRANCHES OF BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS.

[illegible]

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) LIMITED
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (WESTERN) LIMITED
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (LALCARRIDGE) LIMITED
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN) LIMITED
BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM.
City Office: 12, FABBINGDON ROAD, N.C.

JESSE BOOT, Managing Director.

AN EASTER ADVERTISEMENT.

THE above is a reproduction of the last of a series of three page advertisements which appeared in some of the leading dailies during the Easter holidays. In our reduced facsimile some of the letters are tiny, but a magnifying-glass will show them up. There are chemists in remote parts of the

United Kingdom who do not see the leading London dailies, and they and our Colonial subscribers will be interested to know the style of advertising which irritates the retail trade at home so badly.

The first of the series was on "The Creation of a Great

Business," and occupied the front page of the "Daily Mail" on Good Friday. It was the familiar story about how Mr. Jesse Boot entered the proprietary-medicine business in 1874, and, by selling stamped medicines in Nottingham less the price of the stamp, did a weekly turnover nearer 40% than 20%. The business has grown since to the proportions indicated by the facsimile, and when pharmacy legislation has to be undertaken it is a case of Mr. Jesse Boot against the whole drug-trade. He puts it the reverse way in the second advertisement of the series, which appeared on Easter Monday, and was entitled

1896-1906.
Ten years' attempt to extinguish or cripple
Competition in the Chemists' Business
by Acts of Parliament.

This was a resetting of an advertisement which appeared a few weeks ago, the most assertive part of it being the following paragraphs:

The Pharmaceutical Council is composed of some 21 Retail Chemists, seven of whom retire annually, and are re-elected or others elected in their places by the members of the Society. Twenty years ago, Councillors were invariably men devoted to the scientific side of pharmacy and the evolution of pharmaceutical methods and products. During the last ten years this has entirely changed, and men who have devoted themselves chiefly to trade interests and political intrigues on behalf of the trade have found most favour with the members of the Society and secured election. Nearly all the members of the Pharmaceutical Council are in active competition with Boots and other Cash Chemists, and have (as shown above) been endeavouring for the last ten years to suppress, or, failing that, to cripple competition by Acts of Parliament. From 1896 to 1900, they tried to get the Companies Acts altered in such a way as would positively have suppressed all Company Chemists. Finding that this attempt at monopoly met with scant consideration, they gave it up, but are still endeavouring to deprive Company Chemists of their trade title. They now make the ridiculous proposition that (for instance) Boots Cash Chemists, employing on their staff over 400 qualified Chemists, and doing the largest Chemists' business in the world, must not call themselves Chemists. That is to say, we may do a thing, but must not say we are doing it.

The Government have introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to which we do not object as originally drawn, but here, too, although the Pharmaceutical Society have a Bill of their own before the House of Commons, they seek by misrepresentation of the ease to induce the Government to so amend their Bill as to make it illegal for such firms as Boots Cash Chemists to use the title by which they have built up their great business. Their signs would have to be mutilated . . . if these private Chemists (who constitute the Pharmaceutical Society) get their way.

We would, therefore, respectfully ask all who study the public benefit, irrespective of private interests, to urge Members of Parliament to vote against the Pharmaceutical Council's Bill, which is drawn up exclusively in the interests of private Chemists, and also against any amendment of the Government Bill which tends to stop companies carrying on their Chemists' business under their trade title.

A bushel of salt would need to be taken with the statements in the above. For example, we could name a dozen members of the Pharmaceutical Council who are not within the region of any Boots' business, and we daresay there is not a single one of the twenty-one who cares tuppence about the influence that Boots' shops have on their own businesses. It is stated in the facsimile that "companies are bound by law to engage a qualified manager in each branch." This is a fallacy that we have pointed out before, but Boots repeat it without the obvious proof of their rectitude. The lists of managers and branches are given separately: why not amalgamate the two, so as to show who is the manager of each branch? There is one consummation which will result if the Government Bill passes: the public will have the assurance that in every shop, whether a person's or a company's, on which the title "chemist" is displayed, or in which poisons are retailed, there will be a qualified chemist. Mr. Boot puts this fact in such a way that the public may think he is an aggrieved person, and that his five companies are being badly treated by the Government and the Pharmaceutical Council, while, as a matter of fact, the proposed amendment of the law will not hurt them in the slightest degree more than anybody legally trading as a chemist.

Mr. Boot is just to-day where he was in 1874 in the matter

of titles; neither legally nor morally is he a chemist; not a single individual on the register of chemists and druggists has the name "Boot" or "Boots"; and Parliament is merely asked to stop such incorporated persons from using a title to which they have no more right than the man in the moon.

THE CHARGE OF THE BOOT BRIGADE.

(Suggested by Reading an Easter Advertisement.)

On the go! on the go!
On—ever onward,
All through the chemists' ranks
Ride my four hundred.

Forward! the charge is made,
Figures on till displayed,
Canons, and smaller guns,
Served by four hundred!

Forward! the Boot Brigade.
Is there a man dismay'd?
Perplex'd or sore afraid,
Lest Boot has blundered?

Theirs not to make reply,
Boot has the right to buy,
And 'gainst the chemists' ranks
Pits his four hundred.

Great guns to right of them,
Small guns to left of them,
Pop-guns in front of them,
Stood there and wonder'd;

Whether the storm and stress
Patent in daily Press
Saved them a penny less,
Or, as they shrewdly guess,
Cost many hundred!

Flash goes the fountain pen,
Swift to account—and then,
Clear to the eyes of men,
Shatter'd and sunder'd;

Columns came up to show
How far the charge could go
When Boot is spending so
To help the four hundred!

M.P.s to right of him,
M.P.s to left of him,
M.P.s all over him,
Grim grew and thundered.

Are we to calm your fright?
Are we to yield our right?
Are we to vote at sight
Boot—and four hundred?

For the wild charge you made
Plainly your schemes betray'd,
And in our minds portray'd
Twice eighty hundred,

Who, toiling year by year,
Come with their title clear
Theirs—theirs by right. We fear,
Boot, you have blundered!

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

BISHOP'S DRUG-STORES have been opened at 197 Kingsland Road, N.E.

MR. W. O. WILSON has opened a chemist's business at 20 Atwell Street, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.

MR. W. T. GORFETT, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 160 Kingston Road, Portsmouth, carried on for many years by Mr. W. J. Sims, chemist and druggist.

MR. W. VEITCH, chemist and druggist, for over nine years manager for Mr. Barlow, chemist, at 63 Oxford Road, Burnley, has opened business on his own account at 124 Hurtle Street, Colne Road, Burnley.

MR. ERNEST H. JONES, chemist and druggist, is removing from 29 Albert Road, Withington, Manchester, to new premises at 244 Stockport Road, South Levenshulme, Manchester, which are being fitted by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of Liverpool. Mr. Jones has been appointed sub-postmaster of the new district.

Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

Association Presidents.

THE classic city of Oxford has one of the quietest yet most fraternal associations of chemists in the Kingdom. There



MR. CLAYTON.

are less than a score of members in it, and they appear to do all that can be done by friendly intercourse to work together in unity, helping when they can the common cause of British pharmacists. Mr. H. C. Goodall has recently been succeeded in the presidential chair by Mr. Christopher Clayton, who has been in business in the town for nearly a quarter of a century. This is his second term of office as President. Mr. Clayton is a Lincolnshire man—strange

how many from his county have come to the front in pharmacy. There is almost room for a book on the subject. There are four of them chemists in Oxford. Mr. Clayton was educated at Caistor Grammar School, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. John Taylor & Son, Newark; thence he came to London, then spent a short time in Oxford, and a longer period ($4\frac{1}{2}$ years) as a manager at Caistor. He passed the Minor examination in April 1878, four months after attaining his majority, and in July 1882 he started in business on his own account at Oxford. His sales the first day were covered by half-a-sovereign, but they have grown a bit since then, for he has been alert in adding attractive features to his business—*e.g.*, he was the first chemist in Oxford to take up the sale of photographic goods, and has found this a useful and profitable side-line. Mr. Clayton finds time to serve his fellow-townsmen in civic and parochial matters. He has been on the City Council for eleven years (the East Ward re-elected him last November at the top of the poll). He has been a member of the Education Committee since its formation, and a Council representative on the Oxford Board of Guardians for some years. He was Overseer of the Poor for thirteen years in succession up to March last, and is a Trustee of various charities. So he well fulfils the injunction of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, that the way chemists can help their craft is to specialise in public work.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Oriental Café, Oldham, on April 10. Mr. James Lees, President, was in the chair, and introduced a discussion on the present position of P.A.T.A. matters, in which Messrs. C. G. Wood, H. Bagshaw, E. Walters, J. E. Wood, and W. Gartside took part. It was resolved on the motion of the President—

That this meeting of the Oldham and District Pharmaceutical Association desires to congratulate the Council of the P.A.T.A. on its logical and courageous action in regard to the co-operative societies, and pledges itself to continue its support to the Association, and also support those proprietors who have remained loyal to it.

Mr. C. Gartside, Secretary, called attention to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and it was arranged to discuss this fully at the next meeting.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on April 11, when there were present Messrs. Gibson (in the chair), Forster, Goodwin, Warner, Coleman, Dunn, Phillips, Winwood, Bowdler, Stanway, Coombe, and Willecock. Mr. Goodwin read a paper on "Milk: Usages and Composition," which was illustrated with experiments.

A letter from the Teesside Chemists' Association *re* the P.A.T.A. was read, and a resolution was passed urging manufacturers who have dropped out to reconsider their decision.

An informal discussion took place on the Pharmacy Bill.

The President announced that Mr. S. Phillips, Ph.C., will give a paper on May 16.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at Calvert's Café, Long Row, Nottingham, on April 10. Mr. A. Eberlin presiding. Mr. T. Freeman read a paper on co-operation, in the course of which he dealt with co-operation by chemists in buying. Mr. R. Widdowson, who opened the discussion, thought that to some extent the P.A.T.A. had done away with the necessity for co-operative buying. Messrs. Eberlin, Sergeant, Gill, Bolton, Beilby, and Adamson joined in the debate. In regard to the Pharmaceutical Council Election, Mr. F. Ross Sergeant gave an address setting forth his views, and the following resolution was enthusiastically carried:

This meeting, having heard the views of Mr. Sergeant, and knowing his interest in the welfare of the trade, pledges itself to do all in its power to further his candidature.

Newcastle Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on April 11, Mr. F. W. Gilderdale presiding.

ANONYMOUS PAPERS.—Among the papers was one dealing with measuring, weighing, and pricing of small quantities of popular drugs, such as castor oil, syrup of rhubarb, etc. The writer thought that when the price of an article was 6d. per oz., it should be 2d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Another paper on "Licorice" was read. The author gave some interesting figures, the result of analyses he had made; he also quoted the results obtained by other workers.

LETTERS.—The Secretary read a letter he had received from Mr. H. Wippell Gadd regarding "Direct Representation of Pharmacy in Parliament." Some discussion took place, and the feeling of the meeting was that the matter is not practicable. Other communications had been received—from the Drapers' Chamber of Trade (*re* depreciation of fixtures, etc.), the Teesside Chemists' Association, and the Federation of Local Associations.

THE PHARMACY BILLS.—Some conversation took place on the Government's Poison Bill and the Pharmaceutical Society's Pharmacy Bill, a variety of opinions being expressed by Messrs. H. W. Noble, Clague, Foggan, Ridley, Gilderdale, and others, some of the speakers regretting that the Pharmaceutical Society did not speak out and take steps over twenty years ago to preserve the title, if it were not possible to do something more.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on Tuesday evening, April 10, Mr. T. Critchley presiding.

THE EARL OF CREWE'S BILL was the topic of the evening. Mr. Hindle (Secretary) leading off a discussion upon it, and he moved that the Association should urge upon the Pharmaceutical Society the desirability of pressing upon the Government the shortening of the time after which the title shall not be used to two years.—Mr. Highton seconded.—Mr. R. Lord Gifford said, in regard to Clause 4, that it was a most important thing that they had from the responsible Government an acknowledgment of the character of their qualifications. Lord Crewe absolutely acknowledged that the title is attached to individual qualification. In this matter the companies said they had a vested interest, but he said such a claim was preposterous. How was it possible for companies to have a vested interest in a personal title? The title was by the very nature of the matter a personal affair entirely. Surely twelve months was plenty of time for the alteration to take place, and he suggested that to the meeting. Eventually the following resolution was passed:

That in the opinion of this meeting the companies have no vested interests, and that twelve months will be ample time for them to conform to the Act. And that we urge upon the Pharmaceutical Council the desirability of using their best efforts to reduce the time limit.

York Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting was held in the Old George Hotel, York, on April 11. The President (Mr. J. A.

Lupton) presided over a fair attendance, and he called upon Mr. Burgin (Hon. Secretary) to read his report for the past year, which showed that the Association had held nine monthly meetings, with an average attendance of over thirteen members. The Treasurer also submitted a very favourable report.

P.A.T.A.—On the motion of Mr. Saville the following resolution was adopted :

That this meeting of the York and District Chemists' Association heartily endorses the action taken by the P.A.T.A. in connection with the co-operative stores, and while deploring the fact that several firms have decided to continue supplying these societies, and thus placing the retail chemist at a great disadvantage, trusts that such firms will see their way to reconsider their decision. That proprietors of privately protected articles should also be approached with a view of inducing them to take up the same attitude as the P.A.T.A.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s PRICES.—The following resolution was also adopted :

That this Association considers the profits to chemists on Messrs. B. W. & Co.'s products are insufficient and that their price-protection system is ineffectual, and as they claim to be pioneers of price protection it is hoped they will sustain their lead in the matter.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS for the ensuing year was then proceeded with by ballot, Mr. Humphreys, the scrutineer, declaring the result to be : President, Mr. W. P. Saville; Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Lupton; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. C. Atkinson; Committee, Messrs. T. E. Batty, M. F. Burgin, W. Dewhurst, F. A. Newey, J. R. Steedman, and E. J. Wood; Auditor, Mr. C. E. Walker.

Votes of thanks were accorded the retiring officers. Songs were afterwards rendered by Mr. F. W. Wilson and Mr. W. P. Saville, both of whom were in capital form.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held in the Chemical Club Rooms at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, April 11. Mr. G. S. Woolley (President) was in the chair, and among those present were Messrs. W. Kirkby, J. Grier, J. C. Kidd, A. J. Pidd, A. L. Blain, W. Lane, W. G. Hughes, and Ringer.

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL for the thirty-ninth year of the Association's existence was a brief *résumé* of the work of the session, with special comments on the most successful dinner of the Association, which inaugurated the monthly meetings. Seven new members had been elected during the year, and the total membership is now 116.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mr. Pidd submitted his balance-sheet. The year began with a balance in hand of 23*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, and total receipts from all sources were 63*l.* 14*s.* The expenditure left a balance of 26*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Mr. A. L. Blain, the auditor, testified to the accuracy of the accounts. The President, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said the work of the year had been full of interest. Much more had been done by the Council than appeared in the report. He referred to the dinner, and said that the most important work done by the Council during the year was in interviewing Parliamentary candidates at the General Election. He had been rather sceptical at first as to whether any good would result from these interviews, but he was satisfied that information had been given to members of Parliament on pharmaceutical matters which they had not previously possessed. Commenting on the Bill now before the House of Lords, he thought they were now within measurable distance of an improvement in the law as affecting pharmacists. Whether a new Pharmacy Act would be all they could wish for was doubtful, but he believed some of their aspirations would be realised. Representative gatherings had been held with respect to the annual Pharmaceutical Conference in Manchester next year. A Conference Committee had been elected, with Mr. W. Kirkby as Secretary and Mr. Pidd as Treasurer, and the promise of subscriptions had quite come up to their expectations. He hoped the pharmacists of the city would rise to the occasion, and make the Conference-meetings equal to those which were held in Manchester twenty years ago. He was looking forward to a very successful gathering. (Applause.)—Mr. W. Kirkby seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS was then proceeded with. Mr. G. S. Woolley was re-elected President, and Mr. Harry Kemp and Mr. W. Kirkby were re-elected Vice-Presidents. In the election of the Council the only alteration from last year's list was that Mr. Griffiths Hughes took the place of Mr. D. Lewis. Mr. J. C. Kidd was re-elected Secretary, Mr. A. J. Pidd Treasurer, Mr. A. L. Blain Auditor, and Mr. J. W. Walton Librarian. The various officers were thanked for their past services.

Some discussion took place as to future movements on the part of the Association, a summer picnic being suggested, which met with much favour.

The President recommended all members of the Association to secure a copy of the Index of the "Year-book of Pharmacy," which he regarded as indispensable.

This concluded the formal business.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Old Cock Hotel on Wednesday, April 11, Mr. Smithies (Elland), President, in the chair.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.—Some discussion took place on the West Riding Federation selection, the President explaining what had been done at the Federation meetings which resulted in Mr. Pilkington Sargeant being selected in preference to Mr. Walshaw. After some conversation, Mr. Brierley proposed and Mr. H. Hebden seconded that the Halifax Association adopts Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant as the official candidate. This was carried unanimously.

P.A.T.A. AND CO-OPS.—A discussion next took place on this subject, Mr. W. R. Black strongly urging members of associations throughout the country to support loyally those firms owning proprietary articles, such as Messrs. Scott & Bowne, who are faithful to the P.A.T.A. and are standing by them. He thought it behoved all chemists to support such firms in every way possible, and at the same time to refrain from pushing, and in cases where possible to refuse to stock, the goods of disloyal firms. These views were emphasised by several speakers, and the opinions expressed were thoroughly endorsed by the meeting. Eventually the following resolution was agreed to unanimously :

Proprietary Articles Trading Association *versus* Co-ops. and Bonus-giving Firms.—This meeting of the Halifax and District Chemists' Association (1) notes with satisfaction the action of the P.A.T.A. in endeavouring to remedy the anomalous state of affairs with regard to the retail prices of P.A.T.A. goods; (2) expresses thanks to, and promises its benevolent support to, those proprietors who have supported the P.A.T.A. in its attitude, thus recognising and insisting upon the just principle of equality of treatment to all dealers; (3) expresses its strong disapproval of the action of those proprietors who have seceded from the P.A.T.A. rather than forego their preferential treatment to the co-operative stores, etc. The chemists of this Association consequently pledge themselves to exhibit no showcard, make use of no bills, pamphlets, or other advertising-matter, nor in any other way by act or expression of opinion assist the sale of the goods of these proprietors.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION.—The President and the Secretary expressed the view that the present is a critical time in the history of pharmacy, and that the Bill introduced by Lord Crewe on behalf of the Government is on the whole a better measure than Mr. Winfrey's. The following resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Clement Fielding, seconded by the President, and supported by Mr. Brierley and Mr. W. R. Fielding :

This meeting desires to express its thanks to the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society for their persistent efforts *re* the Government Bill, and desires them to continue their exertions.

A TRAGIC CALENDAR.

Jan-et was quite ill one day;
Feb-rilo troubles came her way.
Mar-tyr like, she lay in bed,
Apr-oned nurses softly sped,
"May-be," said the leech judicial,
"Jun-ket would be beneficial."
Jul-eps, too, though freely tried,
Aug-ured ill, for Janet died.
Sep-ulcher was sadly made,
Oct-aves pealed and prayers were said.
Nov-ices with many a tear
Dec-orated Janet's bier.—*New York Life.*

Legal Report.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions on April 17, before a full bench of Magistrates, Percy Dodson Page, chemist and druggist, 39 Ledbury Road, Bayswater, was summoned by the Kensington Borough Council for having sold camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 18.14 per cent.

Mr. C. H. Kirby, for the defence, said he did not dispute the fact that the oil was deficient in camphor according to the B.P. standard, but he thought the case illustrated the hardships put on traders by the Acts. The camphorated oil had been made according to the directions given in the British Pharmacopœia, and was stored with all reasonable care. The directions in the B.P. were most meagre and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Page, in his evidence, said he was a qualified chemist. He kept no assistant, and he had prepared that particular batch of oil himself. He made half a gallon about last Christmas and had carefully followed the B.P. directions. He first weighed the camphor, then sifted it, put in the oil, and shook it till the camphor was dissolved and the oil was transparent. He stood this in a dark cellar and filled a 16-oz. bottle as required for the shop. The bottle had a Winchester cork. The half-gallon would last him for about three months. The 16-oz. bottle held about a fortnight's supply.

By Dr. Forman : If he put his camphor in a well-stoppered clear glass bottle, the camphor would encrust on the sides of the bottle and render it opaque.

Dr. Forman said he asked the question in order to bring out the point of the exceeding volatile nature of camphor.

By Mr. Kirby : As a matter of fact, the inspector got the last of the bottle. There was another half-gallon just made and not broken into.

By Mr. Chambers Leete (for the Council) : He did not think to put more camphor in the oil so as to allow for evaporation—possibly the oil would not hold it. He followed the B.P. directions.

Dr. Bennet was of opinion that the B.P. recipe inferred that only small quantities of camphorated oil should be made at a time.

Mr. Kirby said he thought the B.P. should give retail dealers more help in the matter than it did. In the recipe for lime-water there was a warning as to the chemical change that takes place; in the meagre recipe for camphorated oil there was no such help.

The Chairman said that although there had been considerable evaporation the Bench would impose merely a nominal fine of 2s. 6d. Some pressure ought to be brought to bear in order that the next edition of the B.P. might be improved.

Mr. Chambers Leete : I hope the small amount of the fine will not be taken as a reflection on the Borough Council for having taken these proceedings.

The Chairman : You must not be too sensitive.

Mr. Leete : The public point of view has to be considered. The camphor is an essential part of the oil as a remedy.

Mr. Kirby : Or the rubbing is !

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re the Estate of the Late JOSEPH A. F. WHYTE, 81 High Street, Fraserburgh, Chemist.—In connection with the petition for cessio made by Mr. Whyte before his death, the following are scheduled as creditors: Souter & Shepherd, Aberdeen (8l. 1s. 9d.); W. Sinclair & Co., Aberdeen (5l. 19s. 2d.); Samuel McLean, Dundee (5l. 19s.); J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Edinburgh (25l. 9s. 5d.); John Gall, Fraserburgh (10l.).

Re ARTHUR O. ROGERS, 11 Adam Street, Strand, London, Promoter of Taylor's Tonic Tea Co., Ltd.—The first meeting of creditors was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court. It transpired that the debtor received 1,000 vendors' shares of the company for his services as promoter; they were transferred to other persons, and he applied the purchase-consideration to the assistance of the company, which, however, does no business. The debtor attributes his failure to losses and liabilities on guarantees given to persons who purchased from him shares in the undertaking. No accounts

were filed, but the debtor roughly estimates his liabilities at 1,200l., and he has no available assets. A resolution was passed for the estate to be wound up in bankruptcy by the Official Receiver acting as trustee.

Re JOSEPH PHILIP COHEN (trading as J. P. Cohen & Co.), 32 Finchchurch Street, London, E.C., Dealer in Colours and Chemicals.—The first meeting of creditors was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor was absent by reason of illness, but he had stated to the Official Receiver that he commenced business in 1862 as an ultramarine-merchant, but came to grief through the formation of a German trust which stopped the importation of the colour. The present failure was attributed to loss in relation to the ultramarine business owing to the combination of the German makers, and on the business generally. The statement of affairs was not filed, but the debtor estimates his indebtedness at 5,000l., and has in the shape of assets a disputed book-debt of 1,000l. Mr. Herbert Kitson, jun., C.A., 34 & 35 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, was appointed as trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy with the assistance of a committee of inspection.

Re CHARLES HENRY STEVENS, Cape Town, formerly Proprietor of "Sacco."—The third meeting of creditors in this failure was held in the Cape Town Bankruptcy Court on March 16. The trustee's report stated that the debtor attributed his insolvency to the action of certain of his creditors in obtaining a writ of civil imprisonment against him, and to losses through litigation. The schedules prepared by the debtor show: assets—63,000 shares in Sacco, Ltd., 10,000l.; sundry debtors, etc., 375l. 10s.; cash in hands of sheriff, 150l.—10,525l. 10s. Liabilities—concurrent creditors, 553l. 13s. 2d.; surplus, 9,971l. 16s. 10d. No funds are available at present, and any dividend to creditors will depend on whether the assets specially mentioned are recovered or not. At present they are held by other parties subject to an interdict obtained in court.—The report was adopted, and debtor was examined at length regarding certain payments he had made since the estate was sequestered.

Re FRANCIS WILLIAM BIDIE (trading as F. Bidie & Co.), Burton-on-Trent, Chemist and Druggist.—The debtor appeared for his public examination before Mr. Deputy-Registrar Auden, at the Burton County Court, on April 11. His liabilities were returned at 646l. 4s. 3d., of which 639l. 0s. 8d. is expected to rank, with assets estimated at 400l. 18s. 9d. Examined by Mr. Stone, the Official Receiver, the debtor said he is now employed at certain drug-stores in Leeds, and resides in Guildford Street, Leeds. He commenced business in March 1904 on a capital of 100l., obtained from a friend, who subsequently lent him a further 25l. In March last year he took stock and thought he was on the right side. He kept a cashbook which showed all moneys received, but not the amounts paid away. His was a cash trade, and his turnover was about 20l. per week. He estimated his profit on this at about 20 per cent. His household expenses had not exceeded 1l. per week. The rent, rates and taxes, and other payments swallowed up all the remainder. He did not keep either a day-book or a ledger. He had held a situation as manager at Middlesborough before coming to Burton. The stock in his shops cost 450l., and he estimated it to realise 300l., and the fixtures an additional 100l. He did not consider he had over-estimated its value, but the Official Receiver stated that the whole only realised about 99l. when sold. Further questioned, debtor said the fixtures at the two shops cost him 15l. and 20l. respectively. He first became aware that he was insolvent about last Christmas. The examination was closed.

Re THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Merton House, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.—The report of Mr. H. E. Burgess, Official Receiver, upon the liquidation of this company has now been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts showed unsecured debts 697l. 6s. 9d.; a partly secured creditor for 125l., holding security valued at 25l.; preferential claims 102l. 12s. 6d.; assets 4l. 3s.; and a total deficiency of 2,468l. 16s. 3d. as regarded the shareholders. The Official Receiver reports, *inter alia*, that the company was registered in February 1904, and was formed to acquire the business of manufacturers of medicines for the cure of asthma, bronchitis, etc., then being carried on by Mr. William E. Geddes, under the style of the Geddes Manufacturing Co., and who shortly prior to the incorporation of the company made over the business to his wife, at a purchase-price of about 300l. Mrs. Geddes was stated to be the promoter of the company, which had a nominal capital of 3,000l. The purchase-consideration was 1,500l. in shares, the company in addition taking over all debts and liabilities in connection with the business. Mr. W. E. Geddes was, on May 20, 1904, appointed manager at a salary of 350l. per annum. The company had no working capital, and throughout its existence the business was carried on from hand to mouth. At the date of the winding-up order (January 16, 1906) the landlord was in possession under a distraint, and he subsequently

removed all the office stock and furniture with a view to realisation, with the exception of stock to the value of about 30%. The goodwill of the business and stock referred to have been purchased by Mr. H. R. Robiss, of 1 Portswood Road, Southampton.

New Companies and Company News.

ADOLPH HESS & BRO., LTD.—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 2,600 preference shares of 10*l.* each and 14,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of importers, distillers, refiners, and manufacturers of and dealers in oil, stearine, oleino, and fats of all kinds, etc., and to acquire the business carried on by A. Hess and J. Hess in Leeds, as "Adolph Hess & Bro." The first directors are A. Hess and J. Hess (both permanent). Registered office, Oil and Stearine Works, Kirkstall Road, Leeds.

EMULSIFIER MACHINE CO., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (800 "A" and 1,200 "B"). Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Pure Milk Co., Ltd., of the first part, C. E. Sohn of the second part, W. A. Smith of the third part, and this company of the fourth part, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of emulsions, emulsifying-machines, machines for mixing liquids or solids, etc. Remuneration, 50*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 54 Great Tower Street, E.C.

SPRINGFIELD CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of chemical products and drugs of all kinds, colliery-owners, rock-salt and brine owners, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. Atcherley. The first subscribers are: R. Atcherley, Eccles, fruit-merchant; J. F. Turner, Prenton, Cheshire, fruit-merchant; T. Canodus, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, traveller; H. D. Hammond, Waterloo, Liverpool, traveller; F. Blackwood, Liverpool, cashier; J. Haslam, Aintree, Liverpool, clerk; and S. A. Whiteford, Prenton, Cheshire, clerk.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, LTD.—Capital 100*l.*, in 2*s.* 6*d.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are J. L. Lazarus, 227 Elgin Avenue, N.W., gentleman; Miss F. Kaye, 28 Hampden Road, Hornsey, N.; O. Ibbotson, 3 Umfreville Road, Harringay, N., chemist; Mrs. E. Bradlaw, 3 Warrington Crescent, W.; Mrs. B. Coy, 20 Canterbury Road, S.W.; R. S. Robinson, 16 Poultry, E.C., managing director of Robinsons (of London and New York), Ltd.; and W. Witt, 138 Kingsland Road, N.E., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

ILFORD, LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended April 30, 1906.

DR. WALFORD BODIE'S ELECTRICAL REMEDIES, LTD.—Of this company's capital, 25,000*l.*, subscriptions have been invited for 17,500*l.*, in 1*l.* ordinary shares. The company has been formed to acquire the Bodie Electric Drug Co., Blackfriars Road, S.E., 7,500*l.* in ordinary shares being paid to Dr. Bodie for the business, and he will also receive 500*l.* a year for five years as managing director of the company. The prospectus describes Dr. Bodie and his preparations fully, but no financial particulars are given of the business which has been done by the Bodie Electric Drug Co.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.—The report for the year ended January 29 states that sales amounted to 3,162,238*l.* and miscellaneous revenue to 13,931*l.*, making a total of 3,176,170*l.* Gross profits from the trading and miscellaneous accounts amount to 481,709*l.* and the working-expenses to 283,809*l.*, leaving a net profit of 197,900*l.* Adding this figure to the amount brought forward from last year (46,980*l.*) the result is 244,880*l.* Deducting the sum of 63,000*l.* paid for interim dividend and income-tax, a balance of 181,880*l.* remains, and the directors recommend a final dividend for the year at 1*s.* 9*d.* per share, placing to provident fund 1,000*l.*, to contingencies fund 10,000*l.*, and carrying forward 56,930*l.*

PORCHERINE, LTD.—The report for the twelve months ended December 31, 1905, states that the total gross profit for the twelve months, including interest on investment and the balance brought forward from the last account, amounts to 2,295*l.*, and, after paying the ordinary working expenses of the company and writing off the advertising account held in suspense the previous year, there remains a sum of 722*l.* to be dealt with. After providing the necessary sum for the payment of income-tax and directors' fees, and placing a further sum of 39*l.* as a reserve against future bad debts, the Board have written off the sum of 100*l.* from the preliminary expenses account, reducing the amount to 400*l.*; and the balance in hand of 104*l.* the directors propose to carry forward.

Deed of Arrangement.

Miller, Richard, Main Street and Bainbridge Road, Sedbergh, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, James P. Bond, Sedbergh, bank manager. Dated April 10; filed April 11. Secured creditors, 310*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 312*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 450*l.* The creditors include the following: S. Maw, Son & Sons, London (37*l.*); W. & A. Gilbey, London (30*l.*); J. & J. McConnell, Ltd., Belfast (20*l.*); Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead, (25*l.*); Camwal, Ltd., Harrogate (30*l.*); Thompsons, Ltd., Liverpool (50*l.*); Schweppes, Ltd., Liverpool (25*l.*); Greenbank & Sons, Sedbergh (10*l.*); Jackson & Son, Sedbergh (20*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Neve, W., Beck, F. W., and Kirby, C. H., under the style of Neve, Beck & Kirby, Lime Street, London, E.C., solicitors; so far as regards W. Neve.

Wilkinson, F., and Wilkinson, T., under the style of James Wilkinson & Son, manufacturing chemists, etc., Sheffield.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Jameson, William Edward, Hastings, Sussex, chemist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Hyslop, Henry Tattersall, late Bury, Lancashire, chemist's assistant, lately chemist.

Keatinge, Ernest William, Bournemouth, late Warrington, Lancashire, formerly dental surgeon, now of no occupation.

Whitcombe-Brown, William Henry, Westcliff, Essex, doctor of medicine.

Births.

KNOTT.—At 24 Fir Mansions, Muswell Hill, London, N., on April 5, the wife of William R. Knott (Mr. R. J. Reuter's staff, Well Street, London, E.C.), of a son.

WHALEY.—At 155 High Street, Stoke Newington, the wife of Frank Whaley, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

BURTON—PACK.—At St. Mary's Church, Ashwell, Herts, on April 16, by the Rev. S. W. P. Webb, Rector, John Robert Burton, chemist and druggist, to Emily Ethel, daughter of Mr. James W. Pack, of Ashwell.

ROSS—HARLEY.—At Drummond View, Crieff, on April 11, by the Rev. Andrew Campbell, St. Michael's Parish Church, Crieff, Angus Ross, Portree, to Annie Louisa (Louie), daughter of Mr. James Harley, chemist and druggist, Crieff.

WILSON—APPLETON.—On April 13, at St. John's Baptist Church, Sheffield, J. A. Wilson, to Rhoda, daughter of Mr. Algernon Appleton, wholesale chemist (retired).

Deaths.

DERRY.—At Bombay, on March 29, Mr. T. De Gruchy Derry, chemist and druggist, assistant to Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., aged forty-three. Mr. Derry, who had been in the East for some years, was the son of a Nonconformist clergyman and was formerly an assistant with Messrs. Randall & Son, of Southampton. He passed the Minor in 1888.

GAIR.—At Conon Bridge, Ross-shire, on April 8, Mr. Duncan Gair, B.Sc., F.I.C., pharmaceutical chemist, aged twenty-eight.

MACKINTOSH.—On April 15, at Camden Lodge, Bounds Green Road, New Southgate, Mr. Harry Alexander Mackintosh, colonial and spice broker, third son of the late Mr. Joseph Mackintosh, of 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., aged thirty-nine.

McMILLAN.—Suddenly, at Nursing Home, on April 13, Elizabeth Wilson, widow of John McMillan, chemist, Glasgow.

TURKINGTON.—On April 12, at Molesworth Street, Cookstown, after a brief illness, Mary Ireland, wife of Samuel Turkington, proprietor of the Cookstown Drug Hall, Cookstown.

Reviews.

Field to Dairy. By W. SHEPPERSON, F.C.S. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 50. 2s. net. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd.

MR. SHEPPERSON, as chairman of Keeps, Ltd., and originator of that company's preservative process, has made a special study of dairy methods and products, and in this book gives some concise information on the various kinds of milk and cheese and their production. The vindication of borax and boric acid as preservatives by Dr. Oscar Liebreich and the Departmental Committee on Preservatives is referred to in a few paragraphs at the end.

Third Treatise on the Effects of Borax and Boric Acid on the Human System. By DR. OSCAR LIEBREICH. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 70. Diagrams. 5s. net. J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, W.

DR. LIEBREICH's researches to prove the harmlessness of borax and boric acid are well known. His first treatise on the subject was published in 1899, and the second in 1903. This the third treatise is brought out in consequence of Dr. H. W. Wiley's report to the Secretary of Agriculture in the United States on "the influence of food-preservatives on digestion and health." Dr. Wiley dieted six young men with large daily doses of boric acid, and concluded from his experiments that the preservative has a slight tendency to decrease weight, to decrease the metabolism of nitrogen, to increase the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted, and that it disturbs appetite and digestion. Dr. Liebreich examines critically this report, and from Dr. Wiley's figures concludes that no injurious effect follows the use of boron preservatives. The ill-health symptoms were, he finds, due to other causes. The data are set forth in detail in the book under review.

The Dental Annual and Directory, 1906: A Yearbook of Dental Surgery. Fourth year of issue. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. xxiii+628. 7s. 6d. net. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.)

THE chief feature of this annual is the alphabetical list of abstracts of dental remedies, educational information and organisations, which is in useful form for reference. There is also a directory of dental practitioners arranged under towns, upon the compilation of which special care has been taken. It includes only the names of those dentists who are actually in practice, thus differing from the "Dentists' Register" and the partial list in the "Medical Directory." There are many practical paragraphs and formulæ distributed throughout the volume; here is one of the tooth-powder recipes:

Iodo sulphur	...	...	...	...	gr. LX.
Saccharin	...	...	...	...	gr. iss.
Calcium carbonate	...	...	...	...	gr. cxxx.
Oil of peppermint,	...	...	...	...
Carmines	...	...	...	...	a.a. q.s.

Misce.

This is attributed to Dr. Catton, Paris, but it looks as if something had gone wrong with the quantity of chalk.

Précis de Diagnostique chimique, microscopique et parasitologique. Par les Docteurs JULES GUIART et L. GRIMBERT. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 960. With 500 illustrations and three coloured plates. 15 francs. F. R. de Rudeval, 4 rue Antoine Dubois, Paris. VI.

THIS book begins with two very interesting chapters on bacteriological technique, and then in successive chapters deals with the chemical and bacteriological aspects of the blood, pus, secretions, skin, fecal matter, etc. The chapter on urine, for instance, covering 200 pages, begins with notes on the appearance, colour, quantity, and odour, and then with the chemical and microscopical examination of normal and abnormal urine. As far as we can judge, no modern method of examining urine has been overlooked; on the contrary, it is seldom that so much information is given in such a concise manner. The rest of the book is as carefully done as the part referred to, while the illustrations, some hand-coloured, are excellent. The printing is clear, and much above the average of French typography. We can confidently recommend the book to those pharmacists and medical men who are on the look-out for a practical treatise

covering the wide range of the "Précis," and free from slipshod statements which mislead and waste the time of serious students.

A Treatise on Pharmacy for Students and Pharmacists. By CHARLES CASPARI, jun. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xi+834. 3rd edition, enlarged and revised. Illustrated with 361 engravings. 21s. net. (Henry Kimpton, 13 Farnival Street, Holborn, London, E.C.)

THE first edition of this work appeared in 1896, the second in 1902, this (the third) being primarily due to the publication of a new edition of the United States Pharmacopœia. The author has, however, seized the opportunity to extend the scope of the work and bring it up to date. The edition under review contains about sixty more pages than the previous one, this being an indication that much new matter has been added. We find that more space is now taken up with explanations of the official requirements and tests of the U.S.P., which is advantageous from the student's point of view—the book being now a standard work on pharmacy. The treatise is divided into three parts: (1) General Pharmacy, (2) Practical Pharmacy, and (3) Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Part 2 includes a good chapter on prescriptions. The book deserves the high place it has attained as a student's guide and pharmacist's reference-book, but English readers should bear in mind that the United States Pharmacopœia is the basis upon which the galenic pharmacy is founded; with this reserve, however, the book is equally usable by all English-speaking people.

The Uses of British Plants Traced from Antiquity to the Present Day, together with the Derivations of their Names. By the Rev. Professor G. HENSLOW, M.A., F.L.S., etc. 7 in. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. vi.+184. London, 1905: Lovell, Reeve & Co., Ltd.

FEW subjects are more interesting than popular botany. The subject is an old one; for example, Professor Henslow has gathered here the lore of four and twenty centuries, and this traditional characteristic is one of the reasons why the subject fascinates even those who are not keen botanists. Another reason for the attraction is that one admires the painstaking care of the botanical author; he works with little hope of monetary recompense, love of the work being its own reward. This volume of Professor Henslow's proves to be very interesting. The plants are arranged according to natural orders, beginning with the buttercup family. In treating each plant, particular pains have been taken to elucidate the origin of its scientific and common names, then its properties and uses are described. There are figures of 288 plants in the book, all being nice little woodcuts, four to the page. Chemists of a botanical turn will find much that is suggestive in the book, and students who abhor botany will find it stimulating, for the simple reason that each of the descriptions is in the nature of a brief biography of the plant. Here and there the author needs correction. On page 6 he tells us that the hellebores were contained in "Our British Pharmacopœia in 1851"; but the B.P. came into being in 1864. We learn from page 28 that the underground stem of *Viola odorata* is used to adulterate ipecacuanha; it would be better if the space occupied by this archaic inaccuracy were filled with something about the use of violet leaves in cancer. Of similar nature is the statement (p. 40) that "essential salt of lemons useful for removing ink-stains" is obtained from wood sorrel. How the reverend professor succeeded in writing about the sloe without mentioning that essentially English cordial, sloe-gin, is difficult to understand, but perhaps the British port wine that he refers to is meant for it. We do not mention these things in fault-finding spirit. The striking revelation of the book is that there is scarcely one of our native plants which has not been used as a medicine, and many of them, now fallen into disuse, are of such potency as to deserve the attention of present-day pharmacologists.

IN consequence of the German-Russian commercial treaty, it is probable that a change will take place in favour of the Russian chemical industry, as a large number of articles, which hitherto came under the general designation of "chemical products without further particulars," and for which the duty was fixed at 7.40 roubles, have now to pay nearly double that amount of duty.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

SPOTS ON MOUNTED P.O.P. PRINTS.

Namias has been conducting some investigation into the nature of spots which are of such frequent occurrence on mounted P.O.P. prints, and comes to the conclusion that they are caused by the presence of acids either in the mount or the adhesion used in mounting. To surmount the difficulty he suggests that prints after washing should be soaked in 5-per-cent. solution of borax, the surplus moisture blotted off, and the prints mounted without further washing.

DARK-SLIDE EMANATIONS.

Nearly everyone who stocks photographic apparatus has had trouble at some time or another on account of new dark slides giving off certain emanations which affect the density of the developable image. Sometimes the cause of the trouble has not been located, but when it has been understood the usual remedy has been to give the shutters of the slides a coat of black shellac varnish. If time can be spared it is better to open the slides and stand them up out of the way of sun and damp until the wood is thoroughly seasoned. The process takes some time—occasionally weeks—but the result is always far more satisfactory.

DIRECT-PRINTING CARBON TISSUE.

A process has just been patented in England by a German firm for a simplified carbon tissue. The idea is to make a direct print, developable from the front (exposed) side, and to do this the pigment is emulsified with a mixture of casein and soap, with a certain amount of gum arabic added. The emulsion is poured on to a gelatin support, sensitised with bichromate, and exposed in the usual way. The parts affected by light become insoluble, and the print is developed without transferring by means of warm water. Casein is by no means a new pigment vehicle, and it is interesting to note that as long ago as 1870 a patent was obtained for a somewhat similar process.

HINTS TO GUM-WORKERS.

Mr. A. W. Hill, of the Scottish Photographic Federation, gives some valuable hints to gum-workers. The following is abstracted from the "Secretary's letter":

Too much pigment produces a very steep scale of tones and a gritty surface, but is a common fault with gum-workers who desire great depth of colour. Too much gum, or too strong a mucilage, gives chalky high lights. The sensitiser cannot be too strong, and a saturated solution is best. The exposure should always be made by actinometer, not only in order correctly to expose, but to forewarn the worker of over-exposure. The exposure should be just sufficient to keep the detail in the high lights. Under-exposure produces chalky whites and no detail in the shadows; over-exposure clogs up the half-tones.

THE "ANACHROMATIC" LENS.

In these days, when opticians and lens-makers are using every means in their power to produce a lens which will give microscopic detail, even at large apertures, it strikes one at first as rather curious that a lens should be made, the great object of which is to produce softness of outline, even when stopped down. Such is the "Anachromatic" lens of MM. Puyo and Pulligny, which the makers claim will produce a picture "giving the impression of sharpness, the suggestion of detail, without being either sharp in definition or minute in analysis." The idea of such a lens as an aid to pictorial rendering is not exactly new, Major Purgo and his colleagues having made their first experiments somewhat over twelve months ago. The theory is that the lens is not so highly colour connected as the ordinary R.R. lens, and in consequence gives a sharp outline of the violet rays reflected from the object with a slight blur on each side caused by the red, blue, and yellow rays being out of focus. Such aberration is, of course, seen in its crudest form in the image produced by an unconnected single lens, but the "Anachromatic" lens is a scientific combination for producing at will greater or lesser "fuzziness." The blur caused by the red, blue, and yellow is capable of being measured, and is in breadth equal to one-hundredth part of the diameter of the aperture. By decreasing the aperture of the lens the breadth of the blur is decreased, or, in other words, the "fuzziness" is reduced; and, on the

other hand, by increasing the aperture the breadth of the blur is increased and the "fuzziness" is intensified. It therefore becomes possible to produce pictures, either of the extreme fuzzy type so beloved by some photographic "artists," or to reduce the fuzziness to an almost imperceptible quantity, so that the picture presents only a pleasing softness of outline. This lens has recently become so popular with photographers in France that an exhibition has been held composed of pictures made by means of it, and its greatest score appears to be in portraiture-work, where softness of outline is so essential. Such a lens should also produce an image requiring far less retouching than is ordinarily the case, for the rays, other than violet, being out of focus, and at the same time less chemically active, would not be quite so remorseless in reproducing blemishes, such as freckle spots.

Trade Notes.

FRUIT CRYSTALS are offered by Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, London, E., as well as health salts, put up in attractive packets at popular prices.

SUMMER LINES are now in order, especially salines, and Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., Jewry Street, London, E.C., are prepared to give special quotations.

FRANZENBAD is a natural aerated lithia-water which the Franzenbad Mineral-water Dépôt at Franzenbad, Austria, is introducing to medical men, and chemists are invited to write to the Dépôt for literature and samples.

IMPERIAL HANDBOOK FOR 1906.—This is the annual publication of the Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., Cricklewood, London, N.W., and contains much information on general photographic matters as well as of the "Imperial" products. Photographic chemists should write for a supply for distribution to customers.

NOVEL PRINTING IDEAS are offered to the trade by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C., who rightly argue that a great part of success in advertising is due to the manner in which advertisements are produced. The firm invite manufacturers with ideas as to advertising which they cannot formulate to communicate with them, when they will submit specimens.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE invite chemists to get copies of the "Year-book" index before the price is raised to 7s. 6d. at the end of this month. The index is a complete index to the past twenty years' literature of pharmacy, and is invaluable to all who take interest in the practical side of the craft. A copy will be sent to anyone who sends 3s. 10d. to the Hon. Secretaries, B.P.C., 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., before April 30.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Henry S. Wellcome (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., is issuing another pamphlet regarding the Historical Exhibition which is to be held in London shortly. The introduction contains an appeal to those who have antiquities of a medical or pharmaceutical character which they would care to exhibit. Contributors of antiquarian articles to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have already been directly approached by the organiser of the exhibition, but there are probably others who have not yet made public their possession of objects of antiquarian interest: it is to these the pamphlet appeals.

AN IMPROVED PERFUME-SPRAY.—Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., of Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., are introducing a novelty in pump perfume-sprays, for which many advantages are claimed. The pump sprays (with piston concealed in the head) have hitherto had a chain attached to the side which travellers grumbled at because it scratched the sides of travelling-cases, and often the chain itself became detached. Moreover, the perfume often leaked from the nozzle at the side—on occasion an objectionable practice. In Christy's patent perfume pump-spray these disadvantages are obviated and the necessity for the chain being done away with, by there being no fear of leakage or dripping owing to the jet being automatically closed and the perfume being unable to get into the piston-chamber. The Christy sprays will be made with nickel, gilt, or silver cased tops, and of all patterns, and the cost will be little more than that of the vertical pump pattern at present on the market.

A Sketch of Some of the More Serious Events of my Life.

SOME personal notes by Mr. Robert Chipperfield, retired chemist, Southampton, now in his eighty-ninth year, who, writing to us recently, said: "I still manage to attend the Southampton Magisterial Bench daily, though not without the expectancy that each successive week may peradventure find me *hors de combat*; but it is better to wear out than rust out." The facsimile of Mr. Chipperfield's signature shows how steady his hand still is.

At the age of fourteen I was apprenticed to the handsomest man I have ever known or seen, and also the greatest scoundrel and villain. At the age of forty-five I told him so, with much emphasis and some little vehemence, in my own house, into which he had ventured to enter. The room in which we had our meals, and in which I usually spent two hours nightly (from 9 to 11)—rising at 6 A.M. to commence each day's work—had no window or door communicating

with the outer air, but simply a glazed door dividing it from the shop, and another door from the kitchen. The height of this room was not more than 6 ft. 3 in., and of course a tall man, hatted, could not stand upright in it. Thus domiciled, or incarcerated, I spent most of my Sundays, and have known my hat to remain six successive weeks in its box undisturbed: only chimney-pot hats were worn in those days.

At the age of twenty I fell off a stage coach on Holborn Hill—"Hill" no longer—a hind wheel of the said coach passing over my right arm; and as I lay upon the ground, unable to move it, I

quite thought that it was severed from my body, and ruminated on my future prospects of being, during the remainder of my existence, obliged to write myself a one-armed man, and that a left one. But when two coal-heavers, emulating the recorded act of the good Samaritan, hauled me up that—as it turned out to be—erroneous idea was instantly dispelled by the excruciating pain that I experienced as my broken limb hung dangling by its sinews.

When I was twenty-four, I had a very serious attack of erythema—the result, my doctor assured me, of too low living, of which I had been guilty in consequence of the apprehension which haunted me that peradventure I might not be possessed of sufficient coin to pay all my creditors twenty shillings in the pound, my business not being in a flourishing condition; so, after some ten months' essay, I sold it, and found myself 100% better off than when I started with 200% of borrowed capital. I never stood in need of a single pound or a single shilling in my life, though I have often feared lest I should, and never asked a favour of anyone.

At the age of twenty-six, when, after about a year's doing nothing save dissipating my wealth or balance to the good, I left London to start a business at Shirley, Hants, I was spitting blood, and I recollect that I took with me a stock of steel wine. When I was forty I broke a bloodvessel in my lungs—the price I paid for ascertaining the weight of ladies' trunks when putting one up at the back of my dog-cart, prior to driving its owner from the railway terminus to Shirley. That breakage changed the whole tenor of my life. Prior to that I had lived in a village, quite content to be anything but what is understood by the term "a public man." But I am veering from my narrative. The doctor who attended me kindly assured me, on my becoming convalescent, that I "might live two years, but that I could not possibly live longer." My prophet doctor who thus ex-

pressed himself has been beneath the turf some thirty or more years. He, when performing a needful operation on me prior to my convalescence, used a damaged instrument which caused me excruciating pain and terrible vomiting, and it was marvellous that it did not cause a re-rupture, which could hardly have failed to finish me.

When convalescent it was arranged that I should take a voyage by a P. and O. steamer to Alexandria. On arrival there, as the vessel would remain three days, I determined to journey on by rail to Grand Cairo. It was a single rail and there was only one stopping-place on the line, where an up and a down train could pass each other—a sort of half-way house. On reaching it and observing there was a foot-bridge crossing the line, I alighted from the train and mounted the bridge with a view to surveying the surrounding country. But great was my horror, on reaching the summit and turning round, to observe that the reverse train had arrived, and that both were in motion. I hastened down, bawling my loudest. The engine-driver heard me, but instead of stopping drove slowly on, offering me his hand to help me on to the engine, evidently delighted to have the unusual company of a fellow-countryman—he was an Englishman. This adventure of mine was hardly calculated to do much good to a man who had recently ruptured a bloodvessel. I may just mention that I remained three days at Cairo, returning by the same steamer to Southampton.

When I was 87½ years old, on the last Sunday in May 1905, at about 1 P.M., I left home accompanied by my son (the best son and the best man whom I have ever known). We went up the lane opposite my abode, and crossed the roadway at the top. I had raised my left foot with the intention of stepping on to the kerb, but at that instant I observed some children a few yards in advance, and with, peradventure, my usual besotted infatuation, I quickened my pace, with the result that instead of stepping on to the kerb, I struck it with such violence that I quite thought I had smashed my left knee-pan, which with extremest force I came down upon; and the further disastrous effect was that my body was flung forward with such frightful force that I was equally certain that I had broken my collar-bone when my shoulder came in contact with the iron post across the foot-path. My shrieks and howlings must have been hideous, as I lay prone and helpless on the ground. A crowd quickly collected, among whom were two "good Samaritans," who picked me up, and would have carried me home, but I preferred with their assistance to walk. I quite thought that I had fatally injured myself. For more than three weeks I was obliged night and day to sit in a chair, able to obtain but little sleep and experiencing excruciating and almost constant pain. As I have said, I was then eighty-seven and a half years old, and I deemed this my last and fatal illness, yet in twenty-nine days I was able to resume my regular attendance at the Bench!

I think my life's career has not been less than extraordinary, and even marvellous; and though I am daily reminded of my terrible accident in May last, I trust I am not insensible or unmindful of the great goodness and mercy vouchsafed me by the Almighty. I was twenty-five when, with 200% of borrowed capital, I commenced business in London in 1842. When sixty-two, in 1879, after a career of thirty-seven years, I retired from it, a fairly wealthy man. I little thought then that the Almighty would lengthen out my years to eighty-eight. I feel that my life is now drawing to its close, and I trust that I shall not make other than a rightful disposal of my said wealth.

I have yet to mention the most important event of my life. In May 1853 it was my privilege—my good fortune—to wed one of the sweetest women on the face of God's earth; that was the universal testimony of every soul whose lot it was to know her. Her age at the time was twenty-four, and mine thirty-six. Our alliance lasted thirty-four



Yours sincerely,
Rob. Chipperfield.

years, during which period she never gave me an unkind word, despite my quick and irritable temper, though she herself thought that she had once done so. One night, at eleven o'clock, I was reading the "Times" when the loving soul said: "Won't you come to bed, dear?" Instead of saying what I was intending to do—i.e., "I will be pleased to go at once"—something or nothing prompted me to do a little bit of acting, and I responded, "God bless my heart! I think a woman is the plague of a man's life." She replied, "You are a naughty boy," and left the room. Within five minutes she returned, and, in a flood of tears, threw herself at my feet, asking me to forgive her! With the recital of this incident I close my narrative.

Exploitation of Rare Metals.

A STRIKING development of industrial chemistry during the last few years has resulted from the increasing number of uses recently found for a number of the rare or comparatively rare metals. The most important of these is perhaps thorium, which, in the form of thoria, is employed to a very large extent in the manufacture of incandescent-gas mantles and to a less extent as a radio-active therapeutic agent in medicine. Cerium, in the form of its oxide, is also an essential constituent in mantles for incandescent-gas lighting, and, like the more important thoria, is found principally in the form of the mineral monazite. Zirconia is also used for some makes of incandescent mantles, and is said to be employed in the filaments used in the Nernst electric glow-lamp. Zirconia, unfortunately, is never likely to yield much in the way of profit to manufacturers, for the raw material, zircon, occurs widely distributed; there are probably thousands of tons to be had, for instance, in the so-called Bagshot sands. Some forms of zircon are used as gemstones, and recently there has been some demand for "gem zircons" from Ceylon and elsewhere, where these varieties occur. The Nernst filament is also said to contain such rare earth oxides as gadolinia, yttria, etc., and some colour is lent to this assertion by the fact that the gadolinite deposits in Texas County, U.S.A., have been actively worked recently.

In connection with recent developments in glow-lamps for electric lighting, the comparatively rare elements osmium and tantalum have come into prominence. Osmium occurs usually with platinum, and the amount available is very limited; but in making filaments only a minute quantity of the metal is used in association with an organic compound, so that at present there is no prospect of a famine in osmium. Tantalum is in very much the same position as zirconium; though the metal has been rare until recently, this was only because no use had been found for it. The raw material, tantalite, from which it is extracted, appears to be widely distributed in small quantities. Another possible field for the employment of tantalum is in hardening the points of boring-apparatus, and some recent trials of such apparatus are said to have given very satisfactory results. Titanium has also been suggested as a substitute for carbon in filaments for electric glow-lamps, but very little has as yet transpired with regard to this, and it appears to be only in the experimental stage. Titanium dioxide has, however, found application in recent years in the manufacture of mordants to be used in leather-dyeing. For this purpose the ore "rutile" (titanium dioxide) is chiefly used as a raw material. The patents for the manufacture of titanium mordants are principally in the hands of two firms, one in the United Kingdom and the other in Germany.

A demand has arisen recently for what are known as "special steels," and in many of these small quantities of the comparatively rare metals molybdenum, tungsten, and vanadium are said to be employed. Very little information is obtainable as to what quantities of these metals really come into commerce, because the trade is in the hands of one or two firms only, who are naturally not anxious to divulge information as to its extent or value.

Molybdenite, the principal ore of molybdenum, comes chiefly from Australia, though small quantities have been found in Canada, the United States, and elsewhere. The Canadian molybdenite is said, however, to be poor in quality and to require a costly separation-process before it

can be put on the market, and this has prevented, up to the present, development of this industry in Canada. Tungsten is procured principally from wolfram, which occurs in association with tin in Cornwall, Malaysia, and in some parts of Australia. Special plant has recently been laid down in Cornwall for the separation of wolfram. Tungsten finds application, not only as an addition to steel, but in the manufacture of sodium tungstate used as a fireproofing material. Vanadium ores are very sparsely distributed and difficult of reduction. This metal is put on the market principally as a ferro-vanadium alloy.

It is interesting to note that the deposits of raw materials from which several of the most important of these metals and their derivatives are obtained are at present entirely or almost entirely in British hands, and there appears to be an excellent opportunity here for British chemical industry to secure a leading position in several small but profitable industries.

At the Counter.



A STRONGER PASSION.

"Hullo, Johnny, better again? I thought my medicine wouldn't let you stay in bed long."

"Well, it wasn't exactly your medicine. I heard there was a menagerie in town."

SOMETHING IN IT.—An Irishman recently went into a chemist's shop in Newcastle to purchase a small bottle. Seeing one he wanted, he asked how much it would be. "Well," said the chemist, "it will be twopence as it is, but if you want anything in it I won't charge you for the bottle."

"Faith, sor," said Pat, "then put a cork in it!"

FROM A BRISTOL BATCH.—An envelope headed "Do you keep?" sent to a Bristol subscriber calls for "Ol Amgdii Dule sine prussic acid" and an ear-syringe. Evidently a layman's copy of a "household recipe" in some of the ephemeral literature of the day. Two other orders, both rather puzzling, are sent by the same chemist. One asks for "Oil of cerns for chicken pocks," and the other for "Durh powder."

THE MONKWEARMOUTH CONSIGNMENT.—The latest batch from the ever-increasing Cherrett Collection includes three renderings of marshmallow. The first, "mashmelers," has a juicy suggestion which recalls squashed melon, "march malace" has a harder and more dignified sound, while "mash malice" is redolent of virtue and the elimination of uncharitableness. The denizens of the mountain and the flood would probably resent a demand for "rectified heather," but there is a languorous Oriental subtlety about "Cashmere chips" which appeals to one. There is a foreign tone about "Schelak Varnis," but "U.K. liptus" is truly British. "Blue Umpson" is imposing, but "Ishiy Fisity" lends itself easily to ridicule. Our familiar friend of vinous immortality has been dismembered, and appears as "Eppy pec Uanna." There is a Celtic tinge evident in the rendering of "Paiyghoric," while "Ihoedeform," which is fairly phonetic, is complicated in "Ihoalefoam"—a second essay from the same source. "Quinine desolved in cider of iron" suggests agreeable possibilities, and "exira vetreal" has a classic tone which the plebeian brutality of "hogsolligacid" completely overshadows.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 19.

THE drug and chemical markets have not yet shaken off the effects of the holidays and no alterations of importance can be looked for until next week, when the auctions of drugs will be resumed after a month's interval. The principal features this week are a substantial advance in Norwegian cod-liver oil and a further rise in citric acid and citrate of lime. Antimony, too, is a feature, the advance not having yet come to an end. Nitrate of soda and ammonia sulphate are easier inclined. Quicksilver is barely steady in second hands. Oxalic acid remains very scarce. Menthol is steady, and business has been done in chamomiles at a further advance. Ergot is a subject of interest in view of the reported new law in Russia. Quinine is stagnant and spices are quiet, there having been no auctions. Sweet almond oil is dearer. The principal alterations are as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Almond oil Antimony Cod-liver oil Citric acid Citrate of lime Cotton-seed oil	Chamomiles Rape oil	Ammonia sulphate Lemon oil Quicksilver (see, hands) Soda nitrate	Ergot Golden seal

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, April 19 :—Refined camphor is scarce, and menthol is unchanged at 18½m. per kilo. Cod-liver oil is firmer at 66m. per barrel.

NEW YORK, April 12 :—Market is quiet. Opium is weak, and 5c. per lb. easier, at \$2.70 for druggists' by single cases. Quinine is dull of sale on the basis of 18c. per oz. for bulk in 100-oz. tins from manufacturers. Menthol is firmer, at \$2.50 per lb., and peppermint oil is strong, at \$2.60 per lb. for bulk. Cod-liver oil is firmer, at \$20 per barrel for Norwegian. Refined camphor is strong, at \$1.00 per lb. for barrels.

NEW YORK, April 19 :—The drug-market is dull. Opium is slow of sale at \$2.70 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Peppermint oil is strong at \$2.75 per lb. in bulk and hydrastis (golden seal) is easier at \$1.18. Balsam copaiba is scarce at 29c. per lb., and ergot is weak at 27c. Ipecac. is firm at \$1.75 for Rio and \$1.65 for Cartagena. Menthol is strong at \$2.60 per lb.

BERGEN, April 18, 7.50 p.m. :—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 34,200,000, against 31,200,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The yield of steam-refined oil amounts to 27,544 barrels, against 23,168 barrels in the same week of 1905. The market has advanced considerably and there are now anxious buyers in Bergen, to-day's quotation for finest new non-freezing Lofoten oil being 68s. per barrel, f.o.b.

German Synthetic Camphor.

The question of the production of synthetic camphor is only briefly touched upon in the report for 1905 of the Chemische Fabrik vorm. E. Schering, of Berlin, the directors stating that the company is still engaged in perfecting the process of manufacture. It was only about the middle of the year that results were obtained in what is admitted to be an extraordinarily difficult branch of production. In the first half of the year valuable orders were received as a consequence of the war in the Far East, but events in Russia and the conclusion of peace caused fresh orders to be withheld later in the

year. At the annual meeting held in Berlin on April 11, several shareholders asked for particulars respecting this particular branch of manufacture, and urged the manifestation of less reserve than in the past. But the directors, on the ground of business secrets, declined to give the desired facts. The only statement they were willing to make was that a large amount of money has already been expended on the establishment of the manufacture of camphor, that endeavours are being made to increase the production, that exact figures cannot be given on account of competition, and that particulars of manufacture, sales, and prospects should be left to the directors. It was stated by a shareholder that artificial camphor is utilised in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and that attempts are being made to evade the company's patents. It appears that the company is in negotiation for the sale of the foreign patents, but a conclusion has not yet been reached.

Adulterated Sugar of Milk.

Mr. E. H. Gane, Ph.C., of New York, calls attention in the "American Druggist" to a gross adulteration in sugar of milk which has been offered to the trade as "pure." The adulterant is a fine grade of glucose, known commercially as confectioner's grape sugar. The same firm that offers this mixture also offers "pure lactose sugar," which consists wholly of grape sugar or glucose. The adulterated article is offered at less than the market-price of pure sugar of milk, and its detection is fortunately easy for the retail druggist. The simplest test is based upon the solubility of the substance in water. Pure sugar of milk is only soluble in six to seven parts of water at ordinary temperatures, while the adulterated article is much more soluble, the glucose being easily soluble in an equal quantity of water. This furnishes a ready means of distinguishing between the pure lactose and the so-called "lactose sugar." Further, the adulterated article is easily recognised by its taste, which is characteristic of the commercial glucose and lacks the "sandy" feel on the tongue of pure sugar of milk. The adulteration is a particularly mean one, says Mr. Gane, when we consider the fact that one of the principal uses of sugar of milk is as an ingredient of infants' food.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is unaltered at 6d. for 39° to 40° C. and 5½d. for 34° to 35° C.; *creosylic*, 95 per cent., is 9½d. to 10d., and 50 per cent. *crude* 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.; 60 per cent., 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.; and 75 per cent., 2s. 2½d. per gal.

ACID, CITRIC.—The English makers have advanced their price to 1s. 8d., and holders in second-hand quote 1s. 7d. Foreign is 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. These high prices have restricted the demand, consumers covering prompt requirements only.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady at 11½d. for English, and 10¾d. to 10½d. for foreign.

ALMONDS.—The following prices are quoted from Sicily : sweet, 70s. 9d.; bitter, 68s. 9d.; current Avola, 73s.; and choice ditto 89s. per cwt. of 50½ kilos., f.o.b., for prompt shipment.

ALOES.—Some 1,300 gourds of Curaçao aloes, part fine liver just arrived, have been sold privately since the auctions, and a further 80 boxes of mostly fair-liver colour have also come to hand. Of East Indian, in kegs and skins, there have been no arrivals; from 72s. 6d. to 75s. is quoted.

The exports from Cape Colony during February 1906 amounted to 50,006 lb. (363½t.), against 41,520 lb. (296½t.) in January 1906, and 4,119 lb. (24½t.) in December 1905.

ANTIMONY is again dearer, English *regulus* having been sold at 95l. to 100l., in small lots, per ton, spot. Japanese *crude* is quoted 66l. for April shipment, while August-September has been sold at 61l., c.i.f. The spot price is about 70l.

ARGOL.—The exports from Cape Colony during February 1906 amounted to 32,700 lb. (594½t.) against *nil* in January 1906 and 20,561 lb. in December 1905.

BALSAM TOLU.—The exports from Santa Marta (Colombia) during 1905 amounted to 2,385 kilos. (159½l.), which were absorbed by the U.S.A.

BENZOLIN.—Sumatra is firmly held at between 5l. 15s. and 8l., according to quality. The arrivals include about 100 Sumatra and 100 Palembang, the latter including some fine and medium gum, part of which has been sold privately. Seven cases of Siam have also arrived, embracing qualities at between 90s. and 12l. per cwt.

BROMIDES.—English make is unaltered at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent., in limited quantities, and in second hands a little

is obtainable at 11*d.* net. American makers are still out of the market, but a second-hand seller now asks 1*s.* per lb., c.i.f. net, for prompt shipment from the United States, which figure is prohibitive.

CAMPHOR is firm at 4*s.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* for Japanese refined, and for crude the spot price is 380*s.* nominal, and 365*s.*, c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED is firmer, owing to higher prices being required from Turkey and also from La Plata, but the demand on the spot continues slow. Turkish and Larache have been sold at 48*s.* to 49*s.* per quarter, and cleaned Plate seed is quoted the same price.

CARAWAYS are quiet at 27*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The *Dunsyre* from San Francisco has arrived with 1,333 packages to London, and the *Windsor Park* with 253 bags to Liverpool. It is yet too early to state what effect, if any, the earthquake at San Francisco will have upon this article, as the quantity stored in the warehouses there is unknown.

CHAMOMILES.—Further spot sales have been made at from 115*s.* to 120*s.* for new, and for old from 100*s.* to 105*s.* has been paid, being a further advance of about 5*s.*

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during the first half of April amounted to 640,000 Amst. lb., against 669,000 Amst. lb. for the first half of April 1905.

CITRATE OF LIME.—A further advance of 30*s.* per ton has taken place, to 25*l.* 10*s.*

COLOCYNTH.—Fair sales of both pulp and Spanish apple have been made at full prices.

CORIANDER-SEED.—As usual at this time of year the demand for consumption is small, but a few sales of Madras have been made at 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., other kinds being neglected.

CUMIN is steady at 30*s.* per cwt. for Mogador, and at 32*s.* for Malta.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES.—New are quoted at from 36*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

DILL-SEED is offering at 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* per cwt., according to quantity.

ERGOT.—Further business has been done since our last report at 10½*d.* per lb., c.i.f. London, for Russian for forward shipment, and on the spot 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* is quoted. A report has come to hand *via* Hamburg that the Russian Government has recently introduced a law which makes it compulsory for ergot to be picked out of the rye before milling, but pending confirmation of this statement, we give it with all reserve.

FENUGREEK is slow of sale at 10*s.* per cwt. for Morocco.

GALLS.—Several parcels of Persian galls have lately arrived in fulfillment of previous contracts, and these will of course fill trade requirements for some time. Sellers quote blue at 105*s.* spot, and 72*s.* 6*d.* for forward delivery.

GAMBOGE.—The arrivals since the last auctions now amount to 17 packages part good Siam pipe.

GOLDEN SEAL is rather lower at from 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* net on the spot.

HELIOTROPIN remains very low in price, at from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb., according to quantity.

IPCACUANHA.—Steady, with small sales from second-hands at full prices. About 20 bales of Rio have just arrived per *Thames*, and of Johore there now only remains five bales in first hands.

The exports from Brazil during 1904 amounted to 18 tons (8,795*l.*), against 36 tons (21,323*l.*) in 1903.

JALAP.—Business has been done in New York at 10*c.* per lb. for ton lots.

LEINSEED is firm at 48*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter for good clean seed.

MENTHOL is a shade weaker, small sales of Kobayashi having been made at 8*s.* 7½*d.*, spot, but the general asking-price is now 8*s.* 9*d.*, and to-day 8*s.* 9*d.*, c.i.f., has been paid for ten cases.

OIL, ALMOND.—The increased cost of almonds has brought about an advance of 1*d.* per lb. English pressers quoting *dulc.* at 1*s.* 4*d.* and *pallid* at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There has been a substantial rise in agents' quotations this week, which now range from 65*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, c.i.f., but buyers hesitate to pay these higher figures, and little business has been done; finest on

the spot is now quoted 75*s.* The advance appears to be due mainly to speculation in Norway. The prospects for the Finnmarken fishery remain good, and it is anticipated that the final output will exceed that of 1905. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 14 that there has been no fishing whatever since his last report because of the extraordinarily bad weather. There is now little hope that we shall have any fishing at Lofoten of any significance until after the holidays are over. In fact, all advices are to the effect that the boats' crews are making up their accounts and are ready for departure. The last fourteen days have been most disastrous for the cod-fishery, and have quite upset all market calculations. Exporters who had counted on a reasonably good finish of the fishing at Lofoten, and therefore sold for shipment abroad at very low prices, have now to face the fact that fourteen good fishing days have been totally lost. The result is that during the last few days there has been a run on crude oil at the fishing-places, and, on the other hand, exporters have been obliged to withdraw their offers abroad. It is very difficult to state what the price is in Bergen at the moment. Holders of crude oil absolutely refuse to sell, and many exporters in want of spot parcels for immediate shipment offer high prices. Perhaps 62*s.*, f.o.b. Bergen, ought to be the figure for finest non-freezing cod-liver oil, but at the same time we may mention that there are buyers of crude oil, especially at the fishing-places, at prices working out several shillings higher than this quotation. Regarding the Finnmarken fisheries nothing can yet be said: all telegrams arriving are to the effect that the weather is hindering the fishing. (See cable for latest price.)

A report from Norway, dated April 10, states that a strong gale prevailed in the Arctic Sea throughout last week, and rendered the fishing very difficult. Consequently the results have been very poor, and the price for raw material has again advanced. The following figures represent the catch to date:

	Lofoten.		
	Cod.	Oil.	Liver for fish-oil.
April 10, 1906	18,200,000	16,725 hectol.	2,903 hectol.
April 8, 1905	12,400,000	10,473 "	1,601 "
April 9, 1904	6,900,000	1,921 "	703 "
April 11, 1903	10,500,000	467 "	960 "
April 12, 1902	13,500,000	9,264 "	2,433 "

	The whole of Norway.		
	Cod.	Oil.	Liver for fish-oil.
1906	33,300,000	31,249 hectol.	7,923 hectol.
1905	28,900,000	24,783 "	5,646 "
1904	24,900,000	9,042 "	5,024 "
1903	30,200,000	2,145 "	4,358 "
1902	32,000,000	18,770 "	13,092 "

OIL, GERANIUM.—According to the British Consul at Réunion, the local prices last year varied between 26*f.* in January and 22*f.* in December. The amount exported to France during the year was 147,640 gal., as against 206,708 gal. in 1904.

OIL, LEMON.—For shipment from Messina a good brand is quoted 2*s.* 7½*d.*, c.i.f., and on the spot 2*s.* 6*d.* will buy.

OIL, ORANGE, is steady at 8*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised oil is steady but quiet, at 4*s.* 9*d.*, spot and c.i.f., for Kobayashi, and 4*s.* 7½*d.* for outside brands.

OIL, PETITGRAIN.—Genuine Paraguayan still remains scarce, being almost unobtainable; small quantities are quoted 9*s.* 3*d.* per lb., and for French 15*s.* is wanted.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* is dearer at 23*s.* per barrel, and at 22*s.* 9*d.* to 23*s.* in pipes on the spot. *Cottonseed* is also dearer at 21*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* for refined and 20*s.* 3*d.* for crude on the spot. *Rape* is firmer at 25*s.* 3*d.* for refined and 24*s.* for ordinary brown on the spot. *Cocoonut* is unaltered at 35*s.* for Cochinchina and 29*s.* for Ceylon on the spot, and for Lagos *Palm* oil 30*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is still quoted. *Turpentine* is dull at 47*s.* per cwt. on the spot for American. *Petroleum* is unaltered at 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* for American, 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.* for water white, 5¾*d.* to 6*d.* for Russian and 6*d.* for Roumanian.

OPUM is quiet, but unaltered, the market having been under the influence of the holidays. The tone, however, is steady in sympathy with Smyrna, and several bids of a shade under limits, which have been cabled out, have not been accepted.

SMYRNA, April 6.—The sales this week amount to 177 cases, including 46 cases selected Karahissar, nine cases extra

selected Karahissar, 76 cases current t.q. and eight cases common current, all for U.S.A.; 20 cases current t.q. for speculators; five cases extra Yerli and Karahissar for England; and 13 cases rich selected qualities for the Continent. It will be noted that we have had a very active week, with fully 2*l.* per lb. advance, and we believe 11 to 12 per cent. stuff will further advance. The demand for rich grades comes from all sides, and naturally many engagements remain unfulfilled.

SMYRNA, April 7.—The market this week has been active. At the opening an American buyer purchased 84 cases current t.q. and Karahissar at an advance of 2 piastres over the prices of last week. After this operation most exporters presented themselves as buyers, and firm prices were quickly established, the following business being done: 84 cases current t.q. at 57*p.* to 59*p.*, or 17.50*l.* to 18*l.*, or 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 5*d.*; 20 cases Karahissar t.q. at 62*p.*, or 19*l.*, or 6*s.* 9*d.*; 58 cases Karahissar choice at 66*p.* to 68*p.*, or 20*l.* to 20.50*l.*, or 7*s.* 2*d.* to 7*s.* 5*d.*; and 15 cases Yerli and Bogaditz t.q. at 69*p.* to 72*p.*, or 21*l.* to 21.75*l.*, or 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.* per lb., c.i.f. European ports. The arrivals of opium in Smyrna amount to 1,484 cases, against 4,457 cases at the same date last year.

SMYRNA, April 13.—The sales on our market amount to eight cases, including four cases rich selected Karahissar and three cases talequale manufacturing for England. Our market has been practically closed throughout the week owing to the Jewish and Armenian holidays; prices for rich qualities are well maintained, and sellers tenacious. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,489 cases, against 4,471 at same period last year.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Prospects for the new crop are reported to be normal; finest quality can be had at 17*s.* per oz., and slightly less for quantity.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers still quote 7*l.* 5*s.* per bottle, but in second-hands this price can be shaded 1*s.* to 2*s.*

QUININE is exceedingly flat, buyers and sellers alike being quite indifferent as to business. The quotation is nominal at 8½*d.* per oz. for best brands of German sulphate from second-hands.

SARSAPARILLA.—About 23 bales of grey Jamaica have arrived this week, which are much wanted.

SENEGA.—Steady at from 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* net, according to quantity.

SHELLAC.—The demand has been restricted by the holidays, but the market is firm, spot selling at full prices, including fair to good free TN orange at 188*s.* to 190*s.*, and common livery at 165*s.* to 170*s.* Futures are dearer, small sales of TN for May having been made at 190*s.* to 191*s.*, and August 189*s.* to 191*s.* The Calcutta price of TN has advanced R. 2, to Rs. 96.

SODA NITRATE is 1½*d.* per cwt. easier for refined at 11*s.* 7½*d.*, agricultural quality being unchanged at 11*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

SPICES.—No auctions have been held this week. *Pepper* has been quiet, with spot sales of Singapore at 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.*, and for April-May shipment 5½*d.*, c.i.f. Continent, has been paid for some 50 tons; for Singapore *white* is steady at 7½*d.*, and fair Penang at 6½*d.* spot, and for May-June shipment 7*d.* c.i.f. has been paid for Singapore. *Cloves* have been quiet, with a firmer tendency for Zanzibar, a small business in which has been done at 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* for March-May delivery, and 6¾*d.* for June-August. The business in *Ginger* includes 45 tons Sierra Leone for March-May shipment at 29*s.* to 30*s.* and buyers, and in Liverpool 31*s.* 6*d.* has been paid in transit.

Heavy Chemicals.

Since last writing business has been interfered with considerably by the holidays. However, matters are now settling down again to a more normal condition, and, generally speaking, the ruling tone of the market continues as indicated in recent reports. A fair good all-round business is in evidence, and prices are steady, without any important fluctuations.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is in improved demand, both on home and export account. Softwood casks on rails 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton. For export price varies according to market, etc., from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Caustic soda is without alteration in value, but is firm, with demand on export account more active; 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali is in good request, and firmly maintained at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton in bags, free on rails. Demand for soda crystals show an appreciable improvement, especially on home deliveries, and is steady at 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton,

f.o.b. Tyne, and 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake has declined still further, with continued quiet demand, and now stands at about 25*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda is unchanged, and in average request at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in large casks, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton for smaller packages. Chlorates of potash and soda maintain a fairly firm tone at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb., according to quantity, etc. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda are in good request and firmer, at 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. for the former and 3¾*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. for the latter. Hyposulphite of soda is now in better supply, but prices are well maintained, and seem likely to so continue. Ordinary crystals in large casks, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and in 1-cwt. kegs 6*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton, in accordance with quality and quantity, etc. Silicates of soda continue to move well, and are without fluctuation in value. 140° Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 18.

BEESWAX. The sales include four packages Peruvian at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and four bags Chilian at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; also ten bags at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta remains firm but unchanged at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb., and for shipment is quoted at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*. First-pressure French is firmly held at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb., and for shipment is quoted at 27*l.* to 27*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles.

CHAMOMILES are firmly held at 124*s.* per cwt., f.o.b., for prompt shipment.

LINSEED OIL continues steady at 22*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* per cwt. naked.

LYCOPodium is offered at 1*s.* 10½*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

OXALIC ACID is very firm at 3½*d.* per lb. net, makers being unable to give prompt delivery.

SODA NITRATE is again dearer at 11*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quality.

TERPENTINE is rather dearer at 48*s.* 3*d.* to 48*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

KOLA.—Small sales of dried African have been made from the quay at 2*d.*

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 17.

Business is quiet, and prices of drugs are practically unchanged since last week on account of the holidays.

ANTIMONY is very firm and scarce.

AGAR-AGAR is steady at 280*m.* to 295*m.* per 100 kilos.

CAMPOR has remained very firm and very scarce at 880*m.*

CITRIC ACID is firm at 295*m.* to 300*m.* per 100 kilos.

COCAINE.—Hydrochloride is quoted 395*m.* per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is very quiet; spot is quoted 210*m.* and forward delivery 200*m.* per 100 kilos.

PECCACUHA.—Cartagena is 14½*m.* to 15*m.* and 15½*m.* to 15¾*m.* per kilo. for Rio.

LYCOPodium is quiet at 410*m.* per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is steady at 18¾*m.* per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX is steady at 106*m.* to 107*m.* per 100 kilos.

QUININE is unchanged at 26*m.* per kilo.

SENEGA-ROOT is steady at 555*m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor shows a good demand, and prices are tending firmer at 55*m.* per 100 kilos. for first pressing in barrels. Cod-liver is quiet at 61*m.* per barrel for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood is firm at 67*m.* to 68*m.* per 100 kilos. on the spot, and 61½*m.* to 62*m.* for forward. Palm-kernel is advancing at 54½*m.* to 54¾*m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint H.G.H. is firmer at 14½*m.* per lb., and Japanese is unchanged at 10½*m.* per kilo. Star-anise oil is steady at 12½*m.* per kilo. Camphor is very firm and scarce at 165*m.* per 100 kilos.

WILL. — Personal estate of the net value of 30,519*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* was left by Mr. Ernest Albert Gilbert, Leeds, and late of Sydney, Australia, partner in the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., Leeds, who died on November 17 last, aged thirty, and the whole of the testator's estate has been valued at 31,252*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* gross. To his mother, Mrs. Esther Annie Gilbert, he left his household effects absolutely and 50 per cent. of his residuary estate; to his sister Alice he left 30 per cent. of his residuary estate for life, with remainder to her issue, and in the event of failure of issue, then as to one moiety to her brother Arthur, and as to the second moiety to the R.S.P.C.A.; and he left the remaining 20 per cent. of his residuary estate to his brother Arthur Gilbert for life, with remainder to his issue. The executors are, however, to take 2 per cent. on the net proceeds of his estate, as some remuneration for their trouble in winding up his affairs.

Produce Notes.

Cork.

At present France occupies the third rank as a cork-producing country, her yearly total of 175,000 quintals being exceeded both by Spain and by Portugal. The French cork-forests are estimated to extend to 153,000 hectares, but when 82,000 hectares are added for Tunis, and 426,000 for Algiers, there is apparently no good and sufficient reason why France should not be the leading cork-producer of the world. Evidently it will be necessary to open credits to combat the destructive fires which have so often devastated the forests of Northern Africa, and also to persuade the Arabs that it is unnecessary to cut down the oak to obtain its bark—a primitive process popular among the natives in the early days of French colonisation.

Thorianite.

With a view to encouraging search for thorianite in Ceylon, a Government notice has been published giving particulars as to its value, and also stating the places where thorianite and thorite have been found. Intending prospectors are informed that the Government would for three years undertake to levy no royalty on this mineral, except in the case of extraction from Crown lands, where the permission to wash will be by agreement on liberal terms. There is a large area, including all the Province of Sabaragamuwa and part of the Central, Western, and Southern provinces, where the mineral may be looked for. Search is now being made in many localities, but it is not possible to say at present how far a regular supply can be anticipated.

Senegal Gum.

In his annual report on the trade of French West Africa for 1904-5, the British Consul at Dakar states that the exports of gum from the territory of Mauritania have declined considerably. Formerly this Senegal gum was a source of wealth both to the Moorish tribes and to the merchants of St. Louis, more especially during the period when the Egyptian Sudan was closed to trade by the Khalifa. But since the re-opening of that country the value of Senegal gum has so much depreciated that it now barely pays the cost of export, and is mainly taken by the St. Louis merchants in payment of debts, but is never bought for cash. The total export of gum from Mauritania in 1904 amounted in value to 36,852^l. The former export-duty of 1fr. 50c. per 100 kilos. has been removed under the new Customs tariff, but it is not expected to do much towards reviving this trade, as the natives, finding that they get very little profit on gum, are abandoning its collection.

Palm Oil.

M. Pierre de Meriel gives some details of this African industry, which represents some 2,400,000^l. per annum. The oil-producing palm *Elaeis guineensis* grows best in the river-courses and hot damp valleys so numerous in French West Africa, to a height of 45 ft. or so, crowned by a handsome green tuft of leaves. Each tree produces about a dozen bunches of the plum-like fruit several times a year. The almond-like kernels are exported to Europe to be mechanically crushed, the negro merely using the fibrous yellow exterior fruit. He climbs the stem and hacks off the bunches with a cutlass, allows the fruit to ferment in a hole covered with leaves for a few days, then peels them and softens them by heating in large cauldrons over a slow fire for seven or eight hours, stirring from time to time. The extraction of the oil is an equally picturesque process. The fruits are thrown into hollow tree-trunks, or stone or clay troughs, and trodden out by women singing plaintive melodies for several days. On the Gold Coast the same work is done by men, who beat up the mass and thus detach the kernels. These latter being placed apart, the boiling process is repeated, and the oil, as it rises to the surface, is skimmed off into calabashes or earthen pots, where it hardens into a wax-like mass. The fruit thus exhausted is wrung out in sacks till no more oil exudes. Marseilles, La Rochelle, Liverpool, and Hamburg are the principal markets. The negroes sell their oil for something under 4^l. a ton, and are not too unsophisticated to understand the profits of adulteration. The industry is still in the primitive stage. The palm-trees grow wild, and the elementary process of extraction fails to secure the possible yield of oil. Perhaps some enterprising merchant or company will one day commence the systematic formation of plantations and the mechanical extraction of oil on the spot, but capital would be required, as the tree is five years old before it bears fruit, and twenty before it attains its full production.

DR. CLEMENT, the author of a treatise showing that muscular activity tends to the secretion of formic acid, believes he has detected the presence of formic acid in the product of the secretion of the suprarenal glands.—*Lyon Medical*.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Mercury-purification.—Hulett and Minchin give a method ("Phys. Review," xxi. 6) for purifying mercury by distillation under reduced pressure, allowing air to bubble through during the operation. The air prevents the mercury bumping, and also oxidises other metals present as impurities, preventing them being carried over with the distillate. Pure mercury is obtained in one operation.

Viferral.—This body is a compound of pyridine and chloral obtained by the interaction of the two bodies under suitable conditions. It is claimed to be a hypnotic of a safer type than chloral hydrate itself. It is a white, crystalline, hygroscopic powder, with peculiar odour and taste. It is insoluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water and in alkaline liquids. It melts at 148° to 150°. It yields free chloroform when decomposed by alkalis.

Adulteration of Phenacetin.—Mannich has reported to the Deutsch. Phar. Gesellschaft ("Berichte D.P.G.," 1906, 57) the adulteration of phenacetin with parachloracetanilide. The sample melted at 119° to 120° (pure phenacetin 135°), and 5.89 per cent. of chlorine was obtained from it: parachloracetanilide (C₈H₇ClNO) yields Cl 20.91 per cent. The substance thus contained 1/2 per cent. of phenacetin and 28 per cent. of the adulterant. The mixture is a dangerous one, for parabromacetanilide, under the name of antisepsin, was given in doses of 1/4 to 1 1/2 grain, and was apt even in such small doses to induce collapse.

"Kajoe Caroe" Oil.—Eykeu, in the "Rec. trav. chim. des Pays Bas," describes the results of some work on this essential oil. The product obtained by exposing the oil on filter-paper and re-crystallising the residue from alcohol forms brilliant long prisms, melts at 93°, has $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -30° at 17°, boils at 288° to 289°, and is identical with *guaïol*, obtained from *guaïacum*-wood. If the oil is freed from the acetic and formic acids it contains, by shaking its solution in ether with an alkali, it deposits *guaïol* on standing. The mother-liquor is a dextrorotatory oil, which is not separable into its constituents by fractional distillation. The botanical source of the wood yielding the oil is not known, but it appears to be derived from a conifer.

Myrrh.—Tschirch and Bergmann have carried out an exhaustive research on the composition of *heevaböl* myrrh. They separated 28 to 30 per cent. of resin soluble in alcohol, of which 5 per cent. was soluble in ether. The 25 per cent. insoluble in ether was separated into two bodies—*alpha-heevaböl* myrrhol, C₂₇H₄₂O₈, melting at 158° to 165°, and *beta-heevaböl* myrrhol, C₂₇H₄₂O₈, melting at 116° to 124°. The small portion dissolved by the ether was found to consist of *alpha-heevaböl* myrrhol, of the composition C₂₇H₄₂O₈, or C₂₈H₄₄O₈, and melting at 207° to 220°, and *beta-heevaböl* myrrhol, C₂₇H₄₂O₈, melting at 205° to 213°. In addition to these bodies, *heevaböresene*, C₂₇H₄₂O₈, was separated and 6 to 7 per cent. of an essential oil of sp. gr. 1.046.

Dynamite Glycerin.—In the current number of "Der Zeitschrift für Schiess und Sprengstoffwesen" Messrs. J. Crosfield & Sons have an interesting article on the subject of glycerin-manufacture by various methods, including the recently introduced lipase process. They point out that glycerin suitable for conversion into dynamite should be a distilled product free from sugar, fatty acids and their decomposition-products, as also calcium, lead, and other inorganic impurities, with the exception of traces of arsenic, chlorine, and iron, which are unavoidable. It should have a specific gravity of 1.262. In testing glycerin to be used in dynamite-manufacture the important points to be determined are neutrality, weight of dry substance, ash, chlorine, absence of fatty acids, and oxidisable impurities.

Turpentine Oil.—Mokievsky ("Journ. Soc. Phys. Chim. Russ.," 36, 913) has made an exhaustive examination of the products obtained by the decomposition of turpentine by heat. The oil was heated in a sealed glass vessel up to a very high temperature, and the following separations were made: (1) Gaseous bodies; (2) liquids boiling at 20° to 30°; (3) liquids boiling at 30° to 40°; (4) liquids boiling at 70° to 80°; (5) liquids boiling at 96° to 110°; (6) liquids boiling at 135° to 145°. Much turpentine was unaltered, and a good deal of heavy, high-boiling oil was also obtained. Ethylene and propylene were recognised among the gaseous products. The fraction 20° to 30° contained di-vinyl and various isomeric butylenes. Fraction 30° to 40° consisted almost entirely of isoprene and tri-methyl ethylene. In fraction 70° to 80° 10 per cent. of benzene was found and various open-chain hydrocarbons, of which dimethyl-isopropyl-ethylene forms the chief portion. Toluene and various xylenes were found in the fraction 95° to 145°.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

The Government Bill.

SIR,—From the pharmaceutical point of view, and assuming special knowledge and skill to be necessary for every person engaged in the preparation and dispensing of medicine, the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill appears to give all that can now be reasonably desired or hoped for. Clauses 3 and 4 provide that in all instances the business of a chemist and druggist shall be conducted by an individual properly qualified. That seems to be the essential characteristic of the Bill, and it should be regarded by qualified persons as an important advance. Inasmuch as the law is construed as not applying to companies, the provisions of Clause 4 are really a reversal of the House of Lords decision, because they would make companies subject to the principle of the Pharmacy Acts. In that respect it seems undesirable that the words relating to use of the title "chemist and druggist" should have been struck out, because such use of the title was made conditional; and the condition that the business should be conducted by a qualified person who is entitled to use the title, no less than the provision as to exhibition of the name and title of the qualified person conducting the business, seems to carry with it the necessity of using the title. Then, again, the utility of the title has to be considered in regard to the declared object of the Pharmacy Acts in relation to the public. The time-limit for the use of title by companies existing seems a clumsy alternative, far more objectionable than the provision in the original draft of the Bill. The principle of qualified proprietorship has now become so ineffective as to be no longer tenable, and qualified conduct of a business is the only thing to be secured. In that respect there is reason for objecting to the inclusion of the title of "pharmaceutical chemist" as one that can be used by a company under any conditions; but if pharmaceutical chemists are willing to place their qualification at the disposal of companies there may be as little reason for objecting to companies carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist as to their carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist through the agency of a qualified person. A difference still exists, though it has been obscured by the statutory definition of the business of a chemist and druggist in Section 3 of the Act of 1868; and if the distinction is not thought too old-fashioned some effort might be desirable to save the use of the higher title relating to practice of pharmacy.

The proposal to license sellers of poison is at least a practical repudiation of the principle on which the Act of 1868 was based, and it raises the question whether the sale of poison should be a function of the pharmacist. The Government appears now to be of opinion that adherence to the principle of the 1868 Act is not expedient for the safety of the public, and notwithstanding the occasional complaints in the Press from coroners and juries, etc., that greater restriction of the sale of poisons is needed, little can be urged from the purely pharmaceutical point of view against the proposed relaxation of the present law. Lastly, the alterations of Part 2 of the Poison Schedule appear to require some stipulation as to the quantity of an article that is to be regarded as poison within the meaning of the

law—as, for instance, a 1-per-cent. solution of morphine. The distinction between a poisonous article that is a poison and one that is not in itself poisonous relates to quantity more than to the actual presence of a thing that will poison if enough of it is taken. Yours truly,

PHARM. CHEM. (18/96.)

An M.P.'s View.

The following letters have passed between a North London chemist (259/16) and the parliamentary representative of his constituency :

DEAR SIR,—I am taking the liberty of writing to you concerning the Pharmacy Bills which are being brought before Parliament, and ask you if you would be kind enough to oppose any measures which will interfere with the rights of qualified chemists. I am qualified by the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, having entered the trade at the age of fourteen, and passing my final at the age of twenty-five. I think the proposition put forward to grant a licence to unqualified persons to supply poisons in certain cases where there is no chemist's shop very unjust. For this only tends to strengthen the cause of drug companies, which do not protect the public as the older chemists used to do. I have had one or two cases myself where I had refused certain articles containing poison, for internal use, because the parties were becoming habituated to them; but they went to the stores, where they obtained the articles referred to. The store conformed with the law, but the discretion of an individual chemist was annulled. I recollect a lady was taken to an asylum through taking a certain drug which I personally warned her against. It afterwards came to my knowledge that she had been obtaining supplies at the stores. Eventually she died about eighteen months ago, just through this habit. If she had not had access to it by means of drug-stores she would no doubt have been alive to-day. This is only one of a number of cases I know. I, as a chemist, understand by my qualification that I shall be able to use discretion to whom poisons should be supplied; but I am sorry to say that, although I conform with the law as regards sales, I cannot fulfil my obligations as I understand them without loss of business, on account of company concerns which evidently exist to pay dividends, and not to use discretionary powers for the public benefit. I do not hold with the portion of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill where they wish to register companies under the Pharmacy Act: in my opinion it is unjust to young men who have to pass examinations before being registered. I do not wish you to think that I am kicking against competition: I only want to see justice done for the benefit of the numerous young men who have recently become qualified as chemists. Trusting you will give this matter your careful consideration, I am, etc.,

March 24.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I can assure you that I will give every consideration to your views respecting the Pharmacy Bills. I cannot say that I understand all the *pros* and *cons* of this question, but I am certainly inclined to think that none but a qualified chemist ought to be allowed to sell poisons. If the stores are to be permitted to deal in medicines, they ought to be obliged to place their chemists' departments under the control of a properly qualified chemist.—Believe me, etc.,

March 31.

Boots' Advertisements.

SIR,—You have no doubt seen the full-page advertisement of "Boots" in the "Daily Mail" of April 16. Has not the time come for chemists to take a stand against these blatant and flagrant misrepresentations? The public, in default of any information to the contrary, will believe these things to our detriment. May I suggest that we have a full-page counterblast in the "D. M.," so that it can receive the same prominence? Or, as an alternative, I would suggest that every chemist stuck the page in his window, with the following printed at foot :

The chemists' reply to this is :

The title CHEMIST can only be obtained by passing a *qualifying examination*. Mr. BOOT has NOT passed such examination; therefore he neither IS, nor can he legally call himself, CHEMIST.

Yours faithfully,

Manchester, April 17. THOS. C. E. OSBORNE.

Store-treatment.

SIR,—With "Qualified Servant's" letter I cannot agree, but have no wish to enter into a controversy with him as to whether Boots are the public benefactors he appears to imagine. However, he makes a pertinent observation regarding the "business-like courtesy and treatment" re-

ceived by qualified men at the hands of Boots, Ltd., and, I think I may add, the majority of stores. This and the advantage of being outdoors are undoubtedly the attractions which have caused many really first-class men to secede from "legitimate pharmacies" and sell their services to the stores. How many of these men have been forced to accept what, at any rate at first, must be to them a distasteful and humiliating position by the arrogance, insult, and ill-treatment of employers owning these "legitimate pharmacies" where the iniquitous indoor system is in vogue, and who treat assistants more as "animated implements" than as fellow-craftsmen? Under this system men coming from clean, well-ordered homes often have to endure dirty and slovenly surroundings, or poor and ill-cooked food from which an artisan would turn away in disgust; perhaps are compelled to live with and share a bedroom with a man whose person and habits may be dirty and offensive. In many cases the sitting-room has to be shared with the family, often including children, which practically compels the assistant to spend any time he has free out of doors. In some of the best-known West-end businesses the accommodation provided for the assistants is disgusting, the sitting-room often being used during the day as an office, or sometimes as a store-room. Men who have suffered from such abuses, and have been subjected by their employers to insulting and humiliating conditions resembling more those of a domestic servant than of a semi-professional man, at last "cut the painter" and cross over to the stores; whereupon these Pecksniffs hold up their hands in pious horror and call them blacklegs, traitors, and so forth. When chemists abolish the indoor system and give more reasonable hours to their assistants, they will, by retaining all the best men on their side, gain an advantage over the stores which will never be obtained by legislation.

Yours, etc.,

MAX. (12/69.)

An Official Description.

SIR,—In your impression for the current week, p. 580, under the heading "Deeds of Arrangement," you mention "Slocock, A. O., chemist and druggist." I have failed to find this name on the Register, and for various reasons I think the unqualified man should be correctly designated.

Yours faithfully,

CHEMISTS. (17/53.)

[The description was that used in the official documents, for which we are not responsible. Mr. Slocock's name is not on the current Register of Chemists and Druggists.—EDITOR.]

Linaloe Oil.

SIR,—Referring to Messrs. Parry and Bennett's article on linaloe oil in your issue of April 7, and to Mr. Wm. H. Simmons' comments thereon on April 14, the following three analyses of oil shipped direct from Mexico (two to this country, the third to the Continent), and guaranteed by the shippers to be pure oils, may be of interest to users of this oil:

—	I.	II.	III.
Sp. gr. at 15° C. ...	.8785	.880	.8797
Opt. rot. (100 mm.)	—8° 30'	—12°	—11° 10'
Ref. index at 20° ...	1.4635	1.4633	1.4618
Esters ...	4.3%	4.7%	4.9%
Linalol ...	66%	68%	63%
Fractionation:			
below 190°	none	none	—
„ 190°-195°	7% of opt. rot.	5% of opt. rot.	—
„ 195°-200°	—10°	—11° 30'	—
„ 200°-205°	25% of opt. rot.	35% of opt. rot.	—
„ 205°-210°	—9°	—12°	—
„ 210°-215°	45% of opt. rot.	40% of opt. rot.	—
„ 215°-220°	—9° 30'	—12° 10'	—

The results are similar to those obtained by the above authors, and, according to the conclusions come to by them, these oils belong to the best class of qualities now obtainable, especially the first two. With regard to the rotation of linaloe oil, I have not yet found dextrorotatory oils, and the analyses made included oils shipped to this country, New York, Hamburg, and French ports.

Yours faithfully,

W. NAUMANN.

63 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

Dispensing Notes.**Cinnamon-water.**

SIR,—I put aside in a bottle a mixture of strong cinnamon-water and lactopeptin. After a few weeks I find that it smells distinctly of toluene. I account for this by the action of the lactopeptin ferment upon the cinnamal in the cinnamon-water. The ferment appears to have split up cinnamal to toluene ($C_6H_5.CH_3$). I should state that here the weather is very hot—nearly 100° F. in the shade at midday—and probably the warmth of the climate has assisted this interesting conversion.

Faithfully yours,

Vrede, O.R.C.

E. LANGHAM.

[By cinnamon our correspondent probably means cinnamaldehyde, $C_6H_5.(CH)_2.CHO$, which it is possible by reduction to get down to toluene.]

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

H. J. S. (19/3).—Methylated spirit may be sold on Good Friday as on any other day. The Sunday restriction does not apply.

W. A. H. (19/42).—Liquid extract of *caseara sagrada* is not an entire drug, but a mixture of a drug with alcohol and water. It does not enjoy the exemption from stamp-duty. It would be futile to contest the point with the Board of Inland Revenue, as the principle was settled by the High Court in the case *Smith v. Mason*, as to which see our *Diary*.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Aspirin (209/45).—We should be glad if the writer who communicated under this pseudonym the account of the Edinburgh Minor examination, printed in the *C. & D. Supplement* for March 31, will send us his address.

Hydrocyanic Acid (17/46).—Some information such as you want in regard to chemical and pharmaceutical exports to Russia is given in the annual statements issued by the Board of Trade respecting our trade with foreign countries.

Ferrum (5/4).—See reply to "Lino," *C. & D.*, April 14, p. 584.

T. M. B. (N.Z.) (5/59).—Thanks for your transcription of the facsimile. Distance alone excludes our colonial subscribers from these weekly competitions, but more than twenty years ago we reduced the distance somewhat by establishing an Antipodean branch, so that the community of interests is fairly complete. The results of the Colonial Section of our 1906 *Diary* Competition will appear shortly.

Cystos (3/21).—We regret that we cannot advise you as to the treatment of the ailment, which requires personal attendance.

E. E. T. (12/45).—We should imagine that by "Wigiakam," a liquid for pains in the back, tincture of guaiacum was meant.

Australian Subscriber (13/22).—IODIA has almost gone out of use, the manufacturers (Messrs. Battle & Co.) having ceased to push it. It is a combination of active principles obtained from the green roots of stillingia, helonias, saxifraga, and menispermum with aromatics. Each fluid drachm also contains 5 grains of potassium iodide and 3 grains of iron phosphate. It was recommended for syphilitic, scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, impaired vitality, habitual abortion, and general uterine debility. Dose: One or two teaspoonfuls three times a day, before meals.

A. Cohen (Transvaal) (191/60).—Thanks for your translation, which comes too late for competition.

B. J. F. (12/51).—MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT is certainly inferior to the non-mineralised for finishing off French-polished work. Large users get over the difficulty by securing official permission for the use of non-mineralised spirit. This can only be obtained by them from methylators. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 282, par. 6.

A. B. (Malta) (12/65).—BRITISH CENTRAL AND WESTERN AFRICA.—It would be highly risky for you to go to either of these Colonies with the hope of getting a Government appoint-

ment as a chemist. Such appointments are rarely vacant, and when they are they are usually filled from London.

C. Stuart (15/45).—Thanks for your cutting about girls in pharmacy. It is a saner utterance than most that is published on this subject.

A. E. (15/53) writes: "Can anyone tell me the best book on the treatment of an ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND. I have consulted local physicians, but only get temporary relief, and it occurred to me that some other chemist may suffer in the same way, and may know of some book, or may possibly have found some relief from something he has tried for it. It does not incapacitate me for business, but at times is very troublesome and painful."

A *Correspondent* (18/32) has inquired about "PYROGENIUM" and its properties. We find that it is a homœopathic medicine, and the following extract is from Dr. Clarke's "Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica":

Pyrogenium; Pyrogen; Pyrexin; Sepsin.—A product of the decomposition of chopped lean beef in water, allowed to stand in the sun for two or three weeks. Dilutions (which should be made, according to Burnett, direct and without glycerin).

Clinical.—Abscess. Sweating near anus. Bed-sores. Bright's disease. Constipation. Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Eczema. Enteric fever. Fistula. Headache. Heart, rapid action of; consciousness of; failure of. Hectic fever. Indian continued fevers. Influenza. Intestines, ulceration of; obstruction of. Labour: puerperal fever. Ovary, abscess of. Peritonitis. Phthisis pulmonalis. Ptomaine-poisoning. Pyæmia. Sepsis. Pott's curvature of spine. Tapes mesenterica. Tuberculosis. Typhilitis. Ulcers, varicose; obstinate. Varicosis.

Dr. Clarke says that the use of this substance as a medicament was first suggested in 1880 by Drysdale, but that it did not come into extended use until Burnett took it up in 1888. He used the sixth centesimal dilution, "which is perfectly harmless, and which will keep indefinitely."

J. T. (19/25).—There is no book published on the manufacture of incandescent mantles.

Inquirer (242/17).—We note that the grocer's price-list you send contains numerous drug items, but you should remember that chemists have unfortunately not a monopoly in the supply of medicines: it is only the sale of a few poisons that is restricted.

O. W. (18/65).—GLYCERIN OF HEROIN.—The following formula, modified from the recipe of the Bournemouth Association, meets your requirements:

Heroin. hydrochlorid. ...	...	gr. ij.
Tr. hyoscyami ...	...	5iv.
Spt. chloroformi ...	...	5iv.
Glycerini ...	...	5vj.
Syr. pruni virg. ...	...	5vj.

Dose: 5ss. to 5ij.

D. S. A. (14/73).—CREMOR EUCALYPTI Co.:

Cod-liver oil ...	...	5vj.
The yolk of one egg.	...	
Powdered tragacanth ...	...	gr. x.
Elixir of saccharin ...	...	3ss.
Simple tincture of benzoin ...	...	xxlv.
Spirit of chloroform ...	...	5ij.
Eucalyptol ...	...	5ss.-5j.
Distilled water to ...	...	3xij.

Measure 4 oz. of the distilled water, place the tragacanth in a dry mortar, and triturate with a little of the cod-liver oil; then add the yolk of egg and stir briskly, adding water as the mixture thickens. When of a suitable consistence, add the remainder of the oil and water alternately, with constant stirring, avoiding frothing. Transfer to a pint bottle, add the elixir of saccharin, tincture of benzoin, spirit of chloroform, and eucalyptol, previously mixed; shake well, and add distilled water, if necessary, to make 12 oz.

Gun (251/13).—BLUEING GUN-BARRELS.—When liq. antim. chlor. is used for blueing, the barrel is finished by wiping with a vaselined rag, or brushing with a waxed brush; but, as hinted in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," manufacturers have methods of using antimony which are kept secret. The following solution, recommended by Buchner, is used hot, the gun-barrel being immersed until the pale-blue colour at first formed passes into purple:

Ferric chloride ...	...	400 grains.
Antimony chloride ...	...	10 grains.
Gallic acid ...	...	10 grains.
Water ...	...	5 oz.

The colour-deposit is due to antimony.

H. M. (1/43).—MARKING CELLULOID.—This is done by means of hot brass type, the depression being afterwards filled in with sealing-wax.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1 obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 28, 1906.)

Device, within a circle, of two hands revolving a spindle; for chemicals in Class 1. By P. P. de la Royère, 33 Rue Victor Rogelet, Reims, France. 277,648.

"RADIANTINE" ("Radiant" disclaimed); metal veneer and lacquer. Wilson Chemical Co., 30 Mincing Lane, E.C. 279,379.

"HANOLOIDS"; for tablet photographic chemicals. By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 279,495.

"AMAUO"; for photographic plates and films. By Ilford, Ltd., Roden Street, Ilford, E. 279,781.

"RIPONAMEL" ("Ripon" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 1. By T. & R. Williamson, Ltd., Low Skelgate, Ripon. 279,871.

"TABLAX"; for chemicals in Class 2, and for perfumery. By R. D. & J. B. Fraser, Ltd., 16 Princes Street, Ipswich. 279,953, 279,955.

"PULVICIDE"; for disinfectants. By Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport. 279,997.

"REMARCHAR"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3, and for perfumery. By L. Lumley & Co., Ltd., 1 America Square, London, E.C. 280,206, 280,207, 280,208.

Oval label device for "SEEKAMP'S LOZENGES"; for lozenges for heartburn, bile, indigestion, etc. By Ellen Rist, Bramtham House, High Street, Manningtree. 278,500.

"VELWYN"; for a skin preparation. By D. Bryce-Jones, Furlong Road, Bourne End. 279,256.

"SINEDOL"; for a local anæsthetic. By Templar Malins, Ltd., 51 Queen Street, Cardiff. 279,288.

"PILKA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By the Société Anon. La Zyma, Clarens, Montreux, Switzerland. 279,669.

"CROCODILE" and device thereof; for apparatus for surgical or curative purposes, excluding surgical instruments. By the Chillington Tool Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. 279,140.

"JAPINO" ("Jap" disclaimed); for suspensory bandages. By A. P. Stokes, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 279,728.

Device of a nurse with a child in her arms wearing an ear-cap; for an ear-cap. By A. Lewinson & Co., 51 Milton Street, E.C. 279,807.

"MORUSO" ("Morus" disclaimed); for mineral and aerated waters. By A. H. Evans, 33 East High Street, Dorchester. 279,883.

"U-ALL-NO" (disclaimed) and square scroll label device with a dish of sweets; for an after-dinner peppermint. By the Manufacturing Co. of America, 439 North 12th Street, Philadelphia. 277,983.

Device of an equestrian statue; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By S. Vivante & Son, 63 Whitworth Street, Manchester. 279,698.

"TOOANARFO"; for common soap. By Littlewood Bros., 102 London Road, Southwark, S.E. 279,649.

Label device in Old English style; for lavender water. By Patey & Co., 49 Scrutton Street, E.C. 273,791.

"HAIROLA" ("Hair" disclaimed); for a hair preparation. By R. Blaicher, 2 Merton Road, Kensington, W. 278,696.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 4, 1906.)

"SUBITOL"; for chemicals in Class 1. By C. Zimmerman, 9 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C. 279,002.

"OWHITENE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Aspinall's Enamel, Ltd., 25 Goodwood Road, New Cross, London, S.E. 279,865.

"DRYDINE" ("Dry" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 1. By W. F. Towle, Holmcroft, Gedling, Notts, and Jane Forester, Caythorpe, Notts. 280,158.

"KAYZENE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Rothwell Bros., 51 Garden Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester. 280,290.

"HYDROX" ("Hydro" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 1. By T. Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale, Ashton-under-Lyne. 280,483.

"SANIDINE"; for disinfectants. By L. Blumenthal, 10 Clifton Street, Crumpsall, Manchester. 279,589.

"JAMESON'S RALGIA"; for a neuralgia, headache, etc., preparation. By W. Jameson, Ltd., 92 Newington Butts, London, S.E. 278,519.

Minor Experiences.

LONDON.

I received my formal notice to attend at Galen Place on April 6 for the practical portion of the Minor, and, with four friends, was shown into the Hall. Here we signed our names on the envelopes provided, and after a few minutes' waiting I was sent up for practical chemistry. All reagents and apparatus, etc., were conveniently arranged on the bench allotted to me, and after a glance round I set to work on my qualitative analysis first. I found in my powder ammonium and calcium, a trace of sodium, and tartrate and carbonate as acids. Remembering the official statement that little credit would be given for results unless full particulars of methods employed were given to verify them, I wrote a full report.

My volumetric paper was "To weigh accurately 1.5 gram of pure KHC_2O_4 dissolved in sufficient distilled water to produce 100 c.c.; with this solution determine the amount of sodium bicarbonate present in 500 c.c. of solution given." I finished work just at one o'clock, but had no time to read through my report, as the papers were collected then. After the luncheon interval I was sent into one of the dispensaries with several others. My paper was not a very difficult one—the pills took up most time. The preparations were:

Syr. ferri et quin. et
strych. phosph. ... 3iv.
5j. t.d.s. p.c.
Ext. filicis liq. ... 5j.
Mucilag. ... 5j.
Aq. camph. ad ... 3j.
Ft. haust. Mitte
tales ... ij.
j. h.s.s.
Hyd. subchlor. ... gr. j.
Ol. m. pip. ... gtt. j.
Ext. aloes ... gr. ij.
Ft. pil. Mitte xij. Silver.
j. h.s.s.

Pot. iodid. ... ʒiss.
Liq. hyd. perchlor. ʒij.
Tr. hyoscy. ... ʒij.
Inf. quass. ad ... ʒvj.
M.
Sig.: ʒss. t.d.s. p.c.
Hyd. c. cretā ... gr. xij.
Pulv. rhei ... gr. xxx.
Sod. bicarb. ... gr. xxx.
Ft. cachet vj.
j. t.d.s. p.c.

I found there were no divided bottles for 6-oz. mixtures; plenty of others, so I divided my bottle for the mixture into twelve parts with a paper strip. I asked for a bottle for the pills also. The cachets were easy, and turned out well. A Morstadt machine was provided. I got all finished and wrapped by 4.55, and on showing my calculation for Easton's syrup, I left my section of the dispensing-counter tidy, and was told I might go. I was very glad the day was over: it had been hard work to get all finished. Now came the anxious time of waiting. I got my summons to attend for oral work on Wednesday morning at 10.25. I did a little histology and ran over my doses and B.P. during the interval between the first and second days, but couldn't work—I felt too unsettled. The eventful morning came, and I went to the "Square" with many inward qualms. Inside the examination-hall I found the President at his desk, and the eight examiners seated at the lower end of the room at their tables.

I was first called out for materia medica, and was told to write my name on a slip of paper with a blank for candidate's name and class. I rather amused my examiner by asking, in my ignorance, what I should put there. He told me that was for him to say—what would I think to "No Class"? I answered that was how I felt exactly. I was then asked to say what certain specimens were. I had shown me Indian hemp, black and white mustard-seeds (constituents of the black seeds?), colchicum-seeds, cardamoms, conium-fruits, cascarrilla, pomegranate-bark, oilbanum, common frankincense, ammoniacum (habitat?). I was then told that would do.

After some little time I went to pharmacy, and was questioned on syr. rhei; syr. semmæ; liquor plumbi, fort. et dil.; ext. nuc. vom., liquid and solid; strength? How much hyd. perchlor. in the official solution; how much I would use for a pint, strength 1 in 1,000; conditions of sale to a nurse? Strength and doses of aq. laurocerasi and prussic acid? What is evaporation? Temperature of water-bath? How can that temperature be increased? I explained that salt would raise the boiling-point. Is it necessary that the pan should dip into the liquid to be subjected to the increased temperature? What is an emulsion? Is lin. ammon. B.P. an emulsion? how made, and reason for use of almond oil. This finished my pharmacy.

I next went to prescription-reading, and was told to write a prescription out in full Latin, directions included; also calculate quantity of hyd. perchlor. for following: Make $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. solution of hyd. perchlor.; send ʒj. (for eye-drops). Then I was asked what heroin is, a score or so of doses, and was told that would do.

My turn now came for chemistry—not a strong point with me.

After a chat of a minute or so, the examiner asked me to write down the oxides of lead, mercury, and copper, with their colours. Had I seen them all? This involved a question or two on the action of Fehling's solution: Is it acid to test-paper? Why, if caustic alkali be present, is not the copper precipitated as hydrate? I thought on account of a soluble double tartrate being formed. What is the action of HCl upon PbO_2 ? Given a gram of this salt, what volume of Cl would be evolved? I was then told that would do.

Now came the last subject, botany, of which I had made a hobby. I had to recognise and describe fairly minutely two slides—one a transverse section of a rush, the other a dicot. stem. I then had some questions as to the use of oxygen to a plant, the examiner explaining a point on which I was not very clear. I was then shown a polished transverse section of a palm-stem about 8 in. across, also a dicot. the same size, and asked the differences—where, in the dicot., was the cambium and cork; use of this? "That will do, thank you." My exam. was over!

I had now to await my fate. After a few minutes the President called me up, congratulated me on passing at the first attempt, and I came out a fully qualified chemist and druggist. I would like to say I was treated with perfect courtesy by the examiners, who seemed one and all to require rather an understanding of the various processes, etc., than "cut-and-dried" book knowledge. I went back to the Metropolitan College to say "Good-bye" to the Principal and staff, to whom in no small measure my success was due. (18/22.)

SCENE IN A CORONER'S COURT.

MR. WYNNE E. BAXTER, the East London Coroner, held an inquest at the Stepney Coroner's Court on Thursday concerning the death of William Hughes, aged eight months, the child of a dock labourer, of 19 Twine Court, St. George's, E., whose death was alleged to be due to a "Steedman's Powder." The mother said the deceased was costive, and she gave it the powder. The Coroner: Why on earth give a teething-powder to a child suffering from costiveness? You might just as well have given it gout mixture. (Laughter.) It transpired that the deceased had been fed on bread and milk and potatoes.

At this stage the chemist who sold the powder, and who was sitting at the rear of the court, rose excitedly, and said, "This is a case of compensation." The Coroner: Behave yourself, sir, or I will have you removed. Later on he again interrupted, and the Coroner ordered him out of the court. After further evidence he was called as a witness, and gave his name as Herbert Northwood, of King David Lane, E. He said he had no recollection of selling the powder; he was not always in the shop.

The Coroner: When you are not there, who serves?

Witness (indignantly): I decline to answer.

The Coroner: I shall commit you to prison if you don't.

Witness: You can do so if you please; it is a private matter.

The Coroner: Very well, then I must send you to Holloway.

The Coroner beckoned to the police-sergeant on duty in the court, and the witness apparently thought better of the matter and said, "Well, my wife serves."

The Coroner: I thought I should get an answer.

Witness: I don't see why you should harass me like this.

The Coroner: It is a question of justice, and I must have my questions answered.

The Coroner asked the witness several other questions relating to the powders, whereupon the witness said, "I think you are very antagonistic to me, Mr. Coroner."

The Coroner: You are too talkative.

Witness: If you want to know all about these powders, the best and wisest way would be for you to send out and buy one.

The Coroner: You are very impertinent. I have had twenty years' experience as a Coroner, and don't require any teaching from you, sir.

Witness: I think I have given my evidence in a very plain manner.

The Coroner: If all the witnesses gave as much trouble as you have done it would take me a fortnight to do one day's work.

The medical evidence showed that the powder had nothing to do with the cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE exports of beeswax from Morocco during 1904 amounted in value to 56,580*l.*, against 28,735*l.* in 1903. Germany, France, and Italy were the principal countries of consumption.

CHEAPER kinds of British soap have a large sale at Adrianople, but there seems to be an opportunity, says the British Consul at that city, for scented and toilet soaps to compete with those of French manufacture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20 PER CENT. Saving.—The cheapest and best house for Fancy Goods, Optical Goods, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, Tobacconists' Sundries, K.O.B. Briars, Cutlery, Stationery, Pictorial Postcards, Bazaar Goods, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Purses, Photo-frames, Vases, &c. Complete Catalogue, invaluable for those established or commencing business, 350 illustrated pages, sent free on receipt of postage. 4d. (abroad, 6d.)
FRAENKEL BROS., 0 Dept., 129 & 130 HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON.

A GOOD GIFT.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALBERT KNOLL, MAX DAEGE, and HANS KNOLL, trading as Knoll & Co., of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Bleichstrasse 97, Germany, seek leave to amend the Specification of Letters Patent No. 17511 of 1905 granted to them for Manufacture of Santalol esters from sandalwood oil.

Particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), issued on the 11th April, 1906.

Any person, or persons, may give Notice of Opposition to the Amendment (on Form G), at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., within one calendar month from the date of the said Journal.

C. N. DALTON,
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Microscope, second-hand, for bacteriological work with sub-stage and Abbe condenser and ½-in., ¾-in., 1-in. immersion. NAYLOR, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.